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An example of how the system of misrepresentation was carried out may be seen in a curious document drawn up by Archibald Johnston, of Warristoun, which was printed in the old edition of Wishart, issued by Constable in 1819 at the suggestion of Sir Walter Scott. It is entitled

"A Declaration of the Committee of Estates of the Parliament of Scotland, in vindication of their proceedings from the aspersions of a scandalous Pamphlet, published by that ex-communicate Traitor, James Graham, under the title of a Declaration of James Marquis of Montrose."

This document, which is a clever statement, from the extreme Covenanting point of view, of all the chief events that had happened from the beginning of the

"Troubles" in 1637 to the death of the King in 1649, calls Montrose "That viperous brood of Satan whom the Church hath delivered into the hands of the devil, and the nation doth generally detest and abhor." Among other epithets applied, in this partisan manifesto, to the great Royalist leader who had inflicted six overwhelming defeats on the Covenanting armies, are "impudent braggard," "perfidious traitor," "child of the devil," "dissembling hypocrite," "impudent liar." This string of abuse, unsupported by a single fact, is accompanied by a studied misrepresentation of Montrose's motives from the very beginning of his career. The personal animus and virulence of the attack ought, one would think, to have defeated its object; but when party spirit runs high, vituperation, even of the most scurrilous kind, is often a more effective weapon than any appeal to reason or to facts.

The vague slanders against Montrose, circulated by, or originating with, men like Argyle, Archibald Johnston, and Lauderdale, not only injured him in popular estimation at the time, but were revived and made the most of nearly two hundred years later by the Whig historians of the earlier part of this century. Nevertheless, truth must finally prevail, and no mists raised by prejudice or hatred will permanently dim the lustre of a noble life.

Sir Walter Scott, with his keen instinct for all that was good and great, prepared the way for a truer appreciation of the great Royalist by his graceful and sympathetic sketch in *The Legend of Montrose*. But it was reserved for Mark Napier's untiring zeal and industry to disinter, from old family charter chests and from national archives, the abundant evidence which has given us a fairly complete record of Montrose's early years, a full explanation of his political convictions, and a triumphant refutation of the charges of treachery and cruelty brought against him by men who were themselves treacherous and cruel, and who hated him not only because he had beaten them in the field, but because his very virtues were a reproach to them. Napier's voluminous records were too long and too discursive for ordinary readers, but the truths they contained have gradually become known and have caused a strong reaction in public opinion.

Within the last few years Dr. Gardiner, the latest and fullest historian of the period, has awakened fresh interest in the Scottish hero by the careful though unsympathetic account he gives of Montrose's character, and of his splendid military achievements, in vol. ii. of *The Great Civil War*. Still, the renown of "Jamie Graeme," as Elizabeth of Bohemia, his ardent friend and admirer, was wont playfully to call him, must rest in the first place upon Wishart's History written in Latin—the first part during the life and probably with the help of the Marquis; the second, soon after his death. The book was an immense success at the time. It passed through three editions in the course of twelve months. And small wonder; for it told, in a language understood by the educated class throughout

Europe, a story of daring adventure, of devoted self-sacrifice, and of brilliant victory. The writer—himself an eye-witness of some of the scenes—depicted in colours glowing with strong love and admiration the singularly attractive character of the chief actor in the stirring events recorded; and the portrait, thus presented, made a deep impression on the minds of the most eminent personages in Europe.

It has been a common mistake, even of Montrose's admirers, to regard him merely as a dashing soldier, loyal and generous indeed, but rash, if not foolhardy. True it is that, as Dr. Gardiner writes, "He dashed at his high aims like a Paladin of romance"; true that "Venture faire," the name assumed by him in his cypher key, exactly suited the man who wrote the well-known quatrain that has so strangely hit the fancy of this unheroic nineteenth century:

"He either fears his fate too much
Or his deserts are small
Who puts it not unto the touch
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The story of his brilliant career, cut short at the early age of thirty-seven by a tragedy that can never fail to stir deeply all hearts capable of generous indignation, is told in this new and beautiful edition of Wishart in clear, flowing English, which contrasts favourably with the antiquated style of the old translation, dating from 1746. This part of the volume will be the most popular; but scholars will be interested in seeing the original Latin, given in full at the end of the book, the second part being now printed for the first time. The notes, explanatory of the text, give a clear account of nearly every person mentioned by Wishart, as well as numerous references to the best contemporary and modern authorities, references which, in the great majority of instances, attest the truthfulness of the biographer, and justify his strong admiration for his hero. The editors, who have spared no pains to make their work as full and perfect as possible, have been so fortunate as to bring to light letters hitherto undiscovered, bearing closely upon their subject. Among them are a highly characteristic letter from Montrose to Frederic of Denmark, written in French, and one from a Colonel Gordon—a Scottish soldier in the Swedish service—which illustrates well the enthusiastic admiration felt

for the great Marquis by many who had never seen him.

For some unexplained reason, there is a great gap in Wishart's narrative between the beginning of Montrose's preparations for his last fatal enterprise, and his entry into Edinburgh as a prisoner. This is filled up by the editors with three chapters of their own, put together from contemporary records, and giving a clear and consecutive account of the last year of Montrose's life, a period in regard to which even Napier is somewhat confused and uncertain. By the aid of the new material at their disposal, and a careful examination of dates, the writers have clearly brought out the fact that Montrose, far from hurrying headlong on a hopeless enterprise, waited patiently at Gottenberg for months, to his great inconvenience, till he should receive the King's final commands. Early in January his ships were ready, his men on board; expresses from Scotland were pressing him to come over even if he came alone. His own presence would—they wrote—bring together 20,000 armed Highlanders, "all men being weary and impatient to live any longer under that bondage, pressing down their estates, their persons, and their consciences." "Yet, urged as he was to depart, and with a fair wind to waft his little frigate westward, Montrose once more turned back." He did not actually set sail till the middle of March; and the delay, which "must be attributed solely to the cruel vacillation of the King," was probably fatal to the success of the enterprise.

Wishart was not an eye-witness of the last tragic scene at the "Mercat Cross" of Edinburgh, in which Montrose's enemies, all unwitting of what they were doing, crowned the high purpose of his life with a glorious death. They had done their best to make it appear an ignominious doom. The Governor-General of Scotland, holding the commission of their acknowledged king, and lately decorated with the blue riband of the Garter, stood at their command pinioned on the scaffold, to suffer a felon's fate. But the gallows tree itself was transfigured by the greatness of soul which shone out in every word, look, and action of the undaunted sufferer. "It is absolutely believed that he hath overcome more men by his death, in Scotland, than he would have done if he had lived," wrote an English spectator, in a letter (dated the day of the execution) still preserved in the British Museum. The writer, who was evidently deeply impressed by the calm courage and noble bearing of Montrose, adds quaintly, "I never saw a more sweeter carriage in a man in all my life."

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The justification referred to in the opening sentence is to be found: first, in the authorship of the volume, and secondly, in the nature of its contents. Hazlitt was a great writer, and everything that he wrote has a certain interest simply because it is his. Greatness is, however, entitled to the privacies which can be rightly claimed by the least of us; and every right-feeling person will sympathise with Mr. William Watson's protest against the indecency of exposing the confidential or immature product which a distinguished man has deliberately withheld from public gaze. Such a protest has, however, no force against such a publication as the present. If the *Liber Amoris* should lower Hazlitt in the estimation of his readers—and that it should not have some such effect is hardly credible—the responsibility for the regrettable result lies on Hazlitt's own shoulders. Its publication was as deliberate an act as was that of *The Round Table* or of the *Lectures on the Dramatists*; and there is no doubt whatever that its author would have included the *Liber Amoris* among the books upon which he desired the world to base its final estimate of his personality and character.

Its intrinsic interest is of a very obvious kind. It may not be a healthy interest, but few of us have the absolutely perfect healthfulness of nature which deprives the morbid and the abnormal of all attractive appeal; and there are cases—I am inclined to think that this is one of them—in which a study of an abnormal condition really aids our understanding of the normal. "In vino veritas"; and any excitement which throws a character off its balance may reveal a constant condition of unstable equilibrium which otherwise would have remained unsuspected. In one portion of his interesting and discriminating introduction Mr. le Gallienne seems to dwell at undue length upon a matter which is not of any vital importance. He endeavours to prove, not as it seems to me with any great success, that Hazlitt was exceptionally susceptible to the fascinations of simple femininity, apart from any observable charms of person, mind, or manner; and that, therefore, his mad passion for the plain and ordinary daughter of the Bloomsbury tailor was probably less discordant with the rest of his life than we might at first suppose. Whether this were so or not we have no means of knowing; it is quite possible that it was so, but the point is of no real moment. Many men of all kinds—men of genius among the rest—

have been the victims of a passion which seemed to outsiders little less than insane. What makes the *Liber Amoris* remarkable is not the infatuation which it commemorates; it is the nature of the commemoration. Had Sarah Walker, instead of being an uncomely, uninteresting, and half-educated girl, been a creature with the beauty of Helen, the charm of Cleopatra, and the culture of Aspasia, the record would still remain one of the most extraordinary examples of self-denudation to be found in literature. It is from this point of view that Hazlitt and Rousseau are seen in company. Mr. le Gallienne makes the very just remark—apropos of a suggested comparison in the *Examiner*—that Hazlitt, as represented by the *Liber Amoris*, is not "worthy to be mentioned in the same day as Rousseau." Certainly not, if Hazlitt's book is to be "mentioned" in connexion with such a work as *The New Héloïse*; but with the most curious portions of the *Confessions* it has so much in common that a comparison is not only legitimate and reasonable, but almost inevitable. The two books, in fact, constitute a class, and I know of no third which has a colourable claim to admission. Autobiographical records, which are, either in name or in substance, confessions, are not rare; some of them considerably overstep the conventional boundaries of self-revelation: St. Augustine unveils some strange arcana of spiritual pathology, and Cellini records his crimes and his amours with an amazing frankness; but there is a point at which all of them stop short, not deliberately and of set purpose, but from the promptings of an instinctive pudency which, in some form or other, is universal among both savage and civilised mankind. In this pudency the Rousseau of the *Confessions* and the Hazlitt of the *Liber Amoris* show themselves equally deficient; and though the revelations of the latter work comprise none of the overt offences against decency which are found in the former, their absence is simply due to the accidental lack of this kind of narrative material, the book being clearly the utterance of a man in whom—at any rate, for the time being—the instincts of decorous reticence which make for decency are asleep or dead. For it must be noted—and it would be well if it were noted more distinctly by some contributors to the discussion concerning the scope and limitations of legitimate art—that these instincts are entirely independent of what is ordinarily called morality or immorality. In the *Confessions* immorality is plentiful; in the *Liber Amoris* it is non-existent; for there seems no doubt that Hazlitt made love to Sarah Walker with "honourable intentions," and that at the completion of the divorce proceedings, which were at the time being hurried on, she might, had she so pleased, have become the second Mrs. Hazlitt. But there is no immorality in the amorous demonstrations of a brute; yet many of the higher animals shrink from the intrusive gaze of their special world. Not so Hazlitt. Here are some sentences from the conversation entitled "The Quarrel," in the course of which, while violently accusing his charmer of having treated him as a

laughing-stock in her family circle, and made his attentions the theme of contemptuous jest, he treats the world at large to a recital of the details of his billing and cooing.

"When your servant Maria looked in, and found you sitting in my lap one day, and I was afraid she might tell your mother, you said, 'You did not care, for you had no secrets from your mother.' This seemed to me odd at the time, but I thought no more of it till other things brought it to my mind. Am I to suppose that you are acting a part, a vile part, all this time, and that you come up here, and staying as long as I like, that you sit on my knee, and put your arms round my neck, and feed me with kisses, and let me take other liberties with you, and that for a year together; and that you do all this not out of love, or liking, or regard, but go through your regular task like some young witch, without one natural feeling, to show your cleverness, and get a few presents out of me, and go down into the kitchen and make a fine laugh of it. . . . You once let some words drop, as if I were out of the question in such matters, and you could trifle with me with impunity. Yet you complain at other times that no one ever took such liberties with you as I have done. I remember once in particular your saying, as you went out of the door in anger—I had an attachment before, but that person never attempted anything of the kind.' Good God! how did I dwell on that word *before*, thinking it implied an attachment to me also; but you have since declared that you had no such meaning."

What a sickening revelation of the fatuous familiarities, not of love, or even of passion, in any dignified sense of the word, but of the usual philandering of the London lodging-house. "Who would not laugh if such a man there be; who would not weep" if the friend of Lamb and Coleridge, the writer of *The Pleasures of Painting* and *My First Acquaintance with Poets*, were he? That a middle-aged man of literary distinction should deliberately place himself in the power of a Bloomsbury maid-of-all-work is incredible enough, but that he should write down the confession of his humiliation and his fright would be past all possibilities of belief were it not that it is here in black and white.

Mr. le Gallienne, in the very happily felt and expressed passage at the close of his introduction, says that "the only sin we find in his book to-day is the sin against humour"; but this is surely too faint condemnation unless humour be regarded not merely as the quick perception of one special set of incongruities, but as the sum total of the sensibilities discerning between all forms of the congruous and of the incongruous. In this sense of the word, bombast, conceit, affectation, and shamelessness are all offences against humour because they are gratuitous and unremunerative violations of those congruities, perception of and obedience to which can alone make life a sweet cosmos instead of an ill-savoured chaos. Of course it is quite true that the *Liber Amoris* indicates a lack of humour on the part of its writer. But we cover the ground more completely when we say that it indicates a lack of sanity; and thus regarded it is a remarkable illustration of the theory, always favoured by the experts and always discredited by the public, that there is a madness which affects the emotional nature

alone and leaves the machinery of intellectual perception and ratiocination altogether unimpaired. Thus, the *Liber Amoris* neither explains nor is explained by anything else in the *work* of Hazlitt; but upon much in his wayward, perplexing *life* that seems at first sight inexplicable it throws a flood of light. He was a mad man of genius, and this is the one book of his that shows nothing of the genius and everything of the madness.

To Mr. le Gallienne's introductory paper I have already made one or two references. In spite of some trifling slips of no great consequence, it is a good, workmanlike performance, full of shrewd common sense. Like the parson in the Northern Farmer's parish, he has said what he ought to have said; and he has said it at once plainly and vivaciously. This is as much as we have a right to expect.

JAMES ASHCROFT NOBLE.

"THE STORY OF THE NATIONS."—*Poland*.
By W. R. Morfill. (Fisher Unwin.)

Poland is not altogether a satisfactory book: at any rate we have the right to expect a very much better book from a Slavonic scholar of Mr. Morfill's high reputation. That it is interesting and entertaining, that it abounds with curious and often recondite information, that it aims—not unsuccessfully—in popularising a somewhat difficult subject, may be readily conceded. Still, as a history, the book must be pronounced disappointing. The earlier portion of it, in which Mr. Morfill mainly follows (and rightly so) Schiemann's excellent *Russland, Poland, und Livland bis ins 17. Jahrhundert*, is distinctly good; but the remainder of the work bears all the marks of over-hasty compilation, and suffers especially from that want of proportion which was the cardinal defect of the author's *Russia*, contributed to the same series and reviewed some time ago in the ACADEMY.

Mr. Morfill, in fact, has been too indulgent towards his readers. Moved, no doubt, by an amiable desire to entertain them as much as possible, he has been so very liberal in his citations from curious original documents as to leave himself far too little space for the consideration of many historical events (especially military events) of decisive importance, and is therefore frequently obliged to slur them over instead of describing them. Of course, we do not mean to deny that the testimony of such observant travellers as Coxe, or Connor, or Harvey, as to the actual condition of the Polish people, as they saw it, is most valuable; and we are quite sure that Mr. Morfill's readers will be grateful to him for his racy extracts from those worthies. But such complaisance may be carried too far; and, considering the very limited space at his disposal, it is nothing short of perverse to devote eight pages in one place and ten pages in another to the description of pageants and ceremonies, while the Great Northern War which shook all Europe for eighteen years is disposed of in five pages, and the famous rebellion of 1830 is dismissed in less than two. The latter event, in particular, is epitomised out of all recog-

nition, and is a typical specimen of the author's obliterative method when dealing with wars. Thus, the two days' battle of Grochow, one of the most heroic struggles of modern times, is just alluded to as a check. The scarcely less sanguinary battles of Dober and Stoczek are ignored; while, stranger still, Skrzynecki, the Polish commander-in-chief during the crisis of the struggle (March-May), is not so much as mentioned. The aristocratic intrigues at Warsaw, too, which paralysed the valour of the army and ultimately ruined an originally promising cause, are not even hinted at.

No wonder that this perfunctory treatment of great historical events frequently leads the author into downright inaccuracies. Thus, in his account of the celebrated interregnum of 1575, he ignores the fact that the choice of Stephen Bathory was a mere afterthought of Zamoyski's to circumvent the emperor, and that up to the last moment the Transylvanian had not been regarded by anyone as a serious candidate. It is also incorrect to insinuate that Stephen was at one time a Protestant, for apparently no other reason than that some of the Transylvanian princes were not Catholics. Mr. Morfill is also mistaken in representing the tardiness of the Polish deputies in sanctioning the famous Constitution of 1791 as "the fruits of the baneful Confederation of Targowicz." As a matter of fact, the Constitution was finally adopted on May 3, 1791, whereas the Confederation was not formed till May 24, 1792. While we are on this subject, we may also say that we do not think that Mr. Morfill lays sufficient stress on the infamous treachery of Prussia in 1792, nor does his very perfunctory account of the rising under Kosciuszko so much as mention the hero's earlier victories or the first abortive siege of Warsaw by the Prussians, which, for an instant, left the issue of the struggle uncertain. We also think that the author has yielded too readily to the temptation of consulting easily accessible German monographs; but, considering the popular character of his work and his very limited space, this was perhaps, on the whole, the wisest course to pursue.

We have touched, somewhat roughly, on what we deem the weak points of Mr. Morfill's history, simply because we feel that in these instances he is really not doing full justice to himself. His knowledge of his subject is so intimate that, had he only taken the trouble to marshal his facts better, he would, we think, have produced a work not a whit inferior to the best monographs of this well-known series. Chap. xiii., "Polish Literature," is an excellent piece of work, though the author might well have found room for the names of Eliza Orzeszkowa and Jan Lam, the George Eliot and the Thackeray of Polish literature. And surely Sienkiewicz wrote something besides his noble historical romances? The chapter on the social condition of Poland is also good; and, generally speaking, Mr. Morfill is a sure and safe guide everywhere except on the battlefield.

Finally, a few words as to the cause of the disappearance of Poland from among

the nations. We have never yet met with a satisfactory explanation of that catastrophe, nor does Mr. Morfill now supply one. He suggests, indeed, five reasons for it: (1) the unruliness of the nobles; (2) the intolerance of the clergy; (3) the absence of any middle class; (4) the slavery of the peasants; and (5) the lack of great men. The last reason is Prof. Bobrzynski's, and may be dismissed at once as contrary to the facts. Poland had never any reason to envy her neighbours the possession of great rulers. The four other reasons might, with a little ingenuity, be made to apply to every other continental nation in its mediæval stage, and the social conditions implied thereby were by no means peculiar to Poland. If we might hazard a conjecture, we should say that Poland, like every other Slavonic nation, does not seem to take as naturally to free institutions as her Germanic neighbours, and certainly her history shows that she always thrived best beneath the sceptre of a masterful king. Yet, after all, it is perhaps as difficult to account for the fall of Poland as for the rise of Prussia. At one time the chances were equally against both events. We, who can only see events in their consequences, may invent theories to explain and simplify the Past, and pronounce judicially that things could only have happened one way; yet our experience of the Present might teach us that, up to the decisive moment of every crisis, it is impossible to predict the precise turn that things will take. The ultimately losing cause is often within an ace of winning. Other nations besides Poland have been cursed with aristocratic misrule, clerical intolerance, invidious class distinctions, and incompetent rulers, yet they have survived while she has perished—perished, too, at the hands of those who have done far less for Europe than she did.

R. NISBET BAIN.

Othello: a Critical Study. By William Robertson Turnbull. (Blackwoods.)

THE first impression to assail the reader, as he handles Mr. Turnbull's massive volume before opening it, will probably be a sense of discouraging surprise. It seems impossible that a study of "Othello," covering some four hundred well-filled pages, should avoid much unnecessary matter, much repetition, many unprofitable excursions upon alien ground. But a closer examination proves the scope of the work to be wider than its title. Mr. Turnbull's study of "Othello" is, in fact, a study of Shaksperian tragedy, made, he assures us, with special reference to the single drama in question. The special reference, however, is at times difficult to trace. The author, in his earlier chapters, wanders far afield, and is much more intimately occupied upon "Macbeth" and "King Lear" than upon "Othello." But this is a fault which his readers will easily forgive him—a fault principally due to an aim miscalculated at the outset. For it was practically impossible to review Shaksperian tragedy from the outlook of an isolated drama: a freer survey was inevitable to success. And success, let us add at once, has not deserted Mr. Turnbull. A

very careful consideration of his subject has resulted in a strong, scholarly, sympathetic piece of criticism—a work of actual importance, which demands attention even where it repels assent. Such a work could only be the outcome of a long and loving study, not of the dramatist's work alone, but of the general field of Shaksperian comment and criticism. Every page bears evidence to a faithful desire to understand his author, to a continuous comparison of passages, and, finally, to a catholic spirit in the tone with which diverse and often unsympathetic criticism is encountered. Mr. Turnbull's theories are, it is evident, invariably based upon thoughtful reflection: never formed rashly, as the momentary sequel of a happy inspiration. But we must confess to finding ourselves in frequent variance with his views, which are often, we believe, twisted out of shape by an ill-formed conception of dramatic art itself.

Mr. Turnbull commences his study of Shaksperian tragedy with an attempt to trace upon the features of the work the overshadowing of the author's own personality. Wherein he claims to find these traces is not altogether clear. He himself repudiates the suggestion that Shakspeare speaks more clearly through the mouth-piece of any one of his characters than of any other: he only feels that here and there, upon the surface of the work, are scattered pearls that have fallen, like those in the fairy legend, from the lips of the poet himself, as an earnest of his own strength and purity of disposition. It may be so: indeed, it must be so. No work, least of all the highest, can be barren of personality. But the search for these gems of individuality, the attempt to identify passages and to say: "Here Shakspeare is speaking with his own voice," is not only, in our opinion, unprofitable, but—in the study of drama—a course of criticism radically false and dangerous. Whether he speaks with the tongue of his own or another's angel, Shakspeare remains everywhere dramatic. The words which he puts into the mouth of his character are set there as suitable and fit: no purpose is served by separating them from their own context, and referring them to another. To do so is to lose touch with the drama, to forget that the author is living in the character he portrays—to do him, in short, an artistic injustice.

Proceeding from this standpoint to trace Shakspeare's personality as reflected in his work, Mr. Turnbull finds his chief interest in what he terms a kind of "universal curiosity." Here, again, we think that he has been unfortunate in his view; or perhaps it is here a matter of term rather than of judgment in which he is astray. Surely the characteristic attitude of Shakspeare is that of consummate knowledge; of extensive insight into character; of calm, contented wisdom without effort. But, when we follow up Mr. Turnbull's argument, we find that it is sympathy rather than curiosity that he means—a sympathy which surveys all mankind with an impartial eye, and builds out of itself types with which to people its world of fancy. For to Mr. Turnbull Shakspeare's characters are types rather than

individuals: they embody the differentia of classes, they do not stand alone. And here again we cannot but differ from him. If Othello be not an actual, living, suffering individuality, if Cassio be not a man moving in a real life, then is all literature nothing but a care for the type, a study of abstraction, in which actuality is impossible. Every man must be one of a class, bearing about his personality some traits common to his fellows: not even the greatest is absolutely original. Nor, for that reason, is the least a type. There is, indeed, too much talk of types nowadays, too much tracing of resemblance, too close an adherence to abstraction. It is a fashion of criticism which will pass; but it is a pity that it should have infected so thoughtful and unimpassioned a study as Mr. Turnbull's. For, of a certainty, Shakspeare's wide-souled sympathy spent itself not upon the type, but upon the individual; to the making of his men there went all the keen emotion and breathless energy that live in the creature they frame. To Shakspeare, we cannot doubt, Othello was a man and not an exemplar.

When he passes to speak of the tragedy itself, apart from the general consideration of his subject, Mr. Turnbull grows stronger in grasp, and, to our mind, sounder in opinion. There is, perhaps, a tendency to accumulate epithets and enumerate attributes without sufficient support by illustration—an enthusiasm, in other words, which, if generally justified, lacks the logical establishment of its justification.

"Othello," he says, "from its unity of design and action, its breadth and variety of characterisation, its ethic sovereignty, stands an unparagoned masterpiece of poetic art, the most sublime and finished conception of Shakspeare's muse."

And again:

"It obeys all the essential laws and principles of true art . . . it fully meets and satisfies all the varied demands of tragedy . . . as an exquisite harmony of vision and expression, it is shaped with due persistence and perfection from the beginning of its story to the end."

All this is very good and very true: we must confess to a peculiar sympathy with Mr. Turnbull's enthusiasm. "Othello" has always appeared to us, not only the finest of Shakspeare's plays from the point of view of stage representation, but also the strongest, most human, most intense of his studies in character and action. But Mr. Turnbull exhibits, we think, a rather too persistent energy in point-making, and a love for reiteration which would have taxed the patience even of Matthew Arnold. He forces his view home by a freedom of protestation which, in his more eulogistic moments, is apt to prove tedious.

In his analysis of the characters of the tragedy he is more successful, and this is one of the most interesting portions of his work. His studies of Iago, Othello, and Desdemona, are wrought out with a delicacy of sympathy, and a freedom from over-exuberant fancy, which render them really valuable additions to a field of literature which is already widely occupied. Even in this there is a tendency to turn into side-issues, to introduce Kant and Hegel, Sir

William Hamilton and Prof. Bain into pastures where we would fain be left alone with Shakspeare and Mr. Turnbull himself. But after a little parade of philosophy, the author always returns to a sound and unaffected sketch of his character; and his discussion of Iago's motive in crime is at once acute and suggestive.

Acuteness and suggestiveness, indeed, are the principal excellences of the volume. Mr. Turnbull's view is always that of an intelligent, scholarly enthusiast; and thus, even when his conclusions appear paradoxical, his argument stimulates thought and provokes discussion. It is only the colourless work of the second-hand critic which passes unchallenged; and Mr. Turnbull will agree with us when we say that the qualities which stimulate thought and provoke discussion are of more value than the universal assent of reviewers. And these qualities will never be lacking to his work.

ARTHUR WAUGH.

Darwin and Hegel. By D. G. Ritchie. (Sonnenschein.)

THE several papers in this volume, though collected from various periodicals, have yet a substantive unity, and the standpoint of the writer is indicated by himself with perfect clearness in the label of Idealist-Evolutionism. The book, indeed, is an *apocryphon* addressed to the Darwinians and Hegelians—an attempt at their reconciliation through the combination of an Idealist position in philosophy with a frank recognition of the changes wrought by the historical method in the study of ideas and institutions, and, in particular, by the biological theory of Natural Selection.

Having heard from the greatest of English Aristotelians that Hegel was no less weak in science than Darwin was in philosophy, we were anxious to see how far the ideas of these two great pioneers in such divergent spheres of thought were capable of mutual relation and interdependence. We can at least say that the mere natural-scientist who so airily condemns the methods of the metaphysician, with the same cheerful indifference as is shown by the latter-day classical realists to the "pure scholar," will find in the book much that should give him pause before renewing the depreciatory attack on the philosophers after the manner of Prof. Karl Pearson and Mr. Huxley. Indeed, it were hard to decide how often and how far an "anticipation" in philosophy has not been subsequently "verified" by natural science; and how far Goethe's philosophical conception of the creation of things in Nature in enduring types preceded his scientific demonstration of the organs of flowers as forms of the leaf, or the bones of the skull as transformed vertebrae. Fichte may have gone too far in his declaration that by his philosophic method he had arrived in advance at the Wolfian theory of the Homeric problem; but Mr. Ritchie is, we think, rightly convinced that, over and above the mere natural history of ideas and institutions, there is the everlasting distinction of *genesis* and *ousia*, and that this is the

task of philosophy, or of metaphysics, or call it what we will, with which the mind never did, and never can, dispense.

Respicere finem was a favourite Hegelian doctrine, and Mr. Ritchie excellently refutes the ready-reckoner method of popular science which protests against the infusion of a mystical metaphysic into what was already as clear as day. The clearness in question is generally present only to ignorance, and the theory can only be fully expressed in virtue of terms that have not been sufficiently explained. Lewes is appreciatively quoted as maintaining—that we think Bacon too often forgot—that the facts of nature do not tell their own story, or suggest the questions we do, or should, put to them, but that "our closest observation is interpretation." The central position for which the author contends is that no mere anthropological account of the evolution of morality ever is, or can profess to be, complete as a basis for Ethics that denies or ignores the constant recognition of the Ideal in human effort, involved in the presence of the eternal-self, which all knowledge and all conduct must presuppose. The content of the idea may vary—"this or that side of the Pyrenees," as Pascal put it—but the Decalogue is not repealed by the morality of the Andaman Islander, nor the immutability of the moral law impugned by divergent practices among the races of mankind. The ideal, indeed, must of necessity vary, else would advance be impossible. But without an ideal some categorical imperative morality would be alike inconceivable and impossible. To trace in various ages and among various peoples the growth and the development of that ideal is for the historian or the psychologist; but why there is this ideal at all will recur only to the thinker in the light of philosophical analysis, looking at things as a whole.

The possibility of knowledge Mr. Ritchie regards as dependent on the comparing and distinguishing Self—in time, yet not of time. Here he follows his old master Prof. T. H. Green, and regards the Ego as eternal, or rather time-less self-consciousness. But the old intuitional ethics assumed certain absolute principles of right and wrong like a question of pure mathematics, and thus, he thinks, came into conflict with the modern ideas of evolution and development. On the cardinal point, indeed, of *Entwicklung* Hegel split from the evolutionists. While they followed the process from the less to the more perfect, Hegel prefers the Neo-Platonic conception of emanation as explaining the lower in the light of the higher, and regards the time-difference as without interest in thought—a thought-process alone. "Hegel," as Prof. Seth says, quoted by Mr. Ritchie, "presents everything synthetically, though it must first have been got analytically by the ordinary powers of reflection." Beyond the fact of consciousness, however, he thinks we cannot go, though in the analysis of mind we may use the conception of the atom like the naturalist to resume or rethink the world of sense. Thus, too, Plato (p. 150) conceived the soul not as a self-existent monad or independent atom, but as

dependent ultimately on the eternal ideas and finally on the Idea of the Good.

Perhaps to the general reader the most interesting portion of the book is the collection of the political papers on Economic Laws, Locke's Theory of Property, the Social Contract Theory, Sovereignty and the Rights of Minorities. Indeed, we think Mr. Ritchie is seen at his best in this part, and in his explanation how the political theories of Grotius, Puffendorf, and Locke leavened the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and how the doctrine of passive obedience and the divine right of kings through the not altogether disinterested misinterpretation of the New Testament by the school of Laud and Mainwaring led their successors of 1688 to bethink themselves in the Old Testament of the dagger of Ehud and the hammer of Jael. Nor does he fail to bring out with admirable force the fundamental unity in the thinking of such apparently divergent writers as Hooker, Milton, Locke, and Rousseau, and their debt, consciously or otherwise, to the old mediaeval theory of a contract *ex consensu* in Roman law, perhaps through Buchanan; and the influence of that theory on the contractual nature of the old Scottish monarchy and the Cortes of Aragon in its struggle against the despotism of Charles the Fifth. What to theological critics is known as the "covenant" school of divines and old German systematic-theology writers is excellently brought out by Mr. Ritchie in the following passage (p. 209):

"In feudal Europe every man found himself somewhere in a scale of subordination: he was someone's 'man.' The scale mounted up through nobles and kings to emperor and pope; and emperor and pope were thought of holding directly of God—or else the emperor of the pope, and the pope alone directly of God. But allegiance rested everywhere, as we have seen, on mutual obligation. Even the relation of God to man was thought of in terms of contract. God had bound Himself to man, and man to Himself, by covenants and by solemn promises. The Hebrew idea of covenant was supplemented by the Roman legal idea of contract, and the destructive theology of the Western Church was the consequence."

The book is a book neither for the general reader nor for the evolutionist at large. There is in it much excellent thought; and the author's fear in the Preface that he has offended by the publication of detached essays, instead of waiting to inflict a big treatise on the public, is happily without real ground.

W. KEITH LEASK.

NEW NOVELS.

The Countess Radna. By W. E. Norris. In 3 vols. (Heinemann.)

Joseph Zalmonah. By Edward King. (Gay & Bird.)

The Last Tenant. By B. L. Farjeon. (Hutchinson.)

To Let. By B. M. Croker. (Chatto & Windus.)

From Morn to Eve. By Emilie Durnford. (Digby, Long & Co.)

What the Glass Told. By Helen Mathers. (White.)

Cavalleria Rusticana. By Giovanni Verga. Translated by Alma Strettell. (Fisher Unwin.)

THE Countess Radna is an Austrian heiress. She has immense wealth and extraordinary beauty. She is superficially clever, but profoundly shallow. She is not vicious, though she lacks any redeeming virtue. Entirely her own mistress, without occupation of any kind, it is not surprising that her estimate of everybody and everything is determined by their power to amuse her. As for herself, with her cheap philosophy and belated cynicism, she is little short of a bore. But Douglas Colborne, a typical English country gentleman, with just enough brains to make an excellent cricketer and a successful politician, does not find her so. Moreover, he is fortunate in his endeavours to amuse her; though it is evident that, had it not been for the accidental aid to his love-making, vouchsafed by the dramatic setting of a thunderstorm at the top of a mountain, he might have wooed in vain. The Countess believes her hour has come, and decides that she may as well capitulate to Eros, since his victory will only be a nominal one. Her love does not stand the test of calm reflection following upon assured safety; it is as evanescent as was the piety of the sailors in "Don Juan." But the Englishman is resolute; he keeps her to her bond. He speedily has cause to deplore his tenacity; but the fates are kind to him, and, after a somewhat rough passage, he is given the woman obviously designed for him. In real life it is almost certain that a man of this type, a level-headed fellow of the first water, would have seen his fate at once in his clever and sympathetic neighbour, and, without putting himself to the pain of dallying with an impossibility, would have married her. Still, the most phlegmatic of men are liable to kick over the traces once in a way, and Mr. Norris is not without justification: he probably does not wish us to regard his hero with especial favour; he is true to his type and that is enough. In fact, all the characters, especially Peggy Rowley, are excellent "flesh and blood," save perhaps the Countess herself, who is scarcely a workable abstraction. Her somewhat melodramatic lover, the Marchese di Leonforte, is not exactly untrue to life, but he is drawn with a sufficiently hard pencil. It is refreshing to read a novel which demonstrates that a close friendship between men and women, separated from their spouses and persons of the other sex, need not necessarily imply that the seventh commandment is being broken. Why Mr. Norris should assert that a man would find the possession of "curly hair" a passport to general favour, it is difficult to divine, and so admirable a writer should be above the use of the expressions "lethal weapon," "opined," and "later on"; nor should he help to perpetuate the common misuse of the word "restive," which clearly means obstinate, not impatient. If a casual reader were to open volume ii. of this

novel at pp. 194-5 he would take from them a very unfair impression of Mr. Norris's style. The author was evidently tired when he penned those pages. As a whole, the book is decidedly well written, while it is undeniably interesting. It is bright and wholesome: the work in fact of a gentlemen and a man who knows the world about which he writes, though the types portrayed are too commonplace and devoid of psychological subtlety to excite enthusiasm or to keep alive speculation.

Mr. Edward King's story throws a lurid light upon the ways and the manners of the "sweater" and the "sweated" of New York. We know, unfortunately, from collateral sources that his picture of the misery of the poor creatures upon whose labour contractors batten is not in any essential overcoloured. It is a pitiable tale of greed and oppression, and turns to foolishness the proud boast of the American that his land is the home of freedom. But we cannot cast our eyes to heaven or smite our breasts. We have only to look at home here in London to find the same heartrending conditions. The tale, which is really excellent journalistic work of the descriptive order rather than fiction, has power, and it has interest; though about half way through the book the author, as if to make amends for not giving us an original creation resulting from observation and inquiry, drops his more legitimate methods of keeping alive our interest, and drifts into melodrama. The critical reader will experience a diminution of interest at those very points where the most exciting incidents are introduced. Nevertheless, *Joseph Zalmonah* is a book to read. It has freshness, it has sincerity. Although lacking in high artistic excellence, the author has studied his types and his subject with a single-mindedness worthy of M. Zola.

It would be unjust to approach Mr. B. L. Farjeon's absorbingly interesting tale as one would approach an effort in fiction which aspired to be a serious study of life. To do this would be to reject it offhand. Still, I think we may at least ask from the writer of an impossible story, when he is dealing with the commonplace, the obvious, and the ordinary, that he should be careful not to offend the unities. We concede to him his apparitions: they belong to the powder and sawdust of his craft; therefore, when he is on *terra firma* he should be the more careful not to wound our self-love as reasoning beings. Mr. Farjeon does not sin overmuch in this way, but he too often tries our patience. Fantastic as the tale is, it reminds us that vice and crime do leave their impress, and serve as danger signals to the pure in heart, though, of course, these are not signs and portents of so obvious a nature as those which lead Dick Emery to the discovery of a villainous crime. Mr. Farjeon's ingenuity shows some signs of flagging toward the conclusion of the book; but this is a common, not to say inevitable, infirmity with writers of this description. It must not blind us to the fact that we have here a decidedly clever and entertaining bogie story.

The vogue which in recent years Mr. Rudyard Kipling's tales of Indian life have enjoyed has somewhat thrown into the shade the conspicuous merits of an earlier worker in the same fields. The volume entitled *To Let* contains eight tales. Each is well worth reading. Six of them are flavoured with a touch of supernaturalism; but they all throw light, in an agreeable way, upon Indian life. Mrs. Croker's style is easy and pleasing, and she writes out of the fulness of her knowledge. It is somewhat remarkable that the leading motive of *To Let* is similar to that of *The Last Tenant*. In both cases a house is let remarkably cheaply, and both houses prove to be uncanny places to live in; while in the next tale, "Mrs. Raymond," the interest turns on the subjugation of a woman's will and spirit by means of a subtle drug, which is the second important feature of Mr. Farjeon's novel. A strange coincidence, nothing more.

The first impulse to dismiss *From Morn to Eve* curtly as "food for babes" must be suppressed, for the critic should be just, above all things; and despite his strong abhorrence of the practice, he must remember that a good many excellent persons like fiction which is merely a thinly disguised evangelical treatise. And if Mrs. Humphry Ward, Count Tolstoi, and the rest can run opposition views, why should not Miss Durnford be permitted a similar licence? We must remember, too, in making comparisons that this well-intentioned writer labours under the disadvantage of dealing with a threadbare theme. Fred. Morgan is simply a cowardly cur, but the "common or garden" seducer can scarcely, one would think, find his way so alluringly simple. It must be confessed that, apart from good intention, there is scant performance. The "business" is as hackneyed as could be. The book might have been picked out of a heap of novels stowed away in some garret, the neglected legacy of a pious grandmother. Young women are not accustomed, in our experience, to soothe the feelings of the men they have rejected in matrimony by kissing their hands. Men do not wear gloves when they are in flannels, and it is not proper to write or speak of "the Rev. Howard" or "the Rev. Hughes"; moreover, the use of the words "opined" and "predicament" is not to be encouraged.

Miss Helen Mathers has given us another of her bright, entertaining tales, and one which, although it is not above criticism as to its details, succeeds as a whole in being convincing. It is refreshing to find in fiction a French gentleman who can love a married woman without attempting to seduce her from her duty. This is all the more to be welcomed in that the conduct of the husband makes it extremely difficult for his sometime rival to persevere in the path of chivalry and honour. Terence Fitzgerald does not behave exactly as a gentleman should; but all his doings are of a somewhat dubious and unexplained character. The tale is weak at this juncture. Miss Mathers need not print "wilted," an excellent English word, in inverted commas; but if she chooses to use the phrase "a

large order" on her own responsibility, it would be as well to give it in that manner: it would be better still not to use it at all.

Warm acknowledgments are due to the publisher and translator of this collection of Giovanni Verga's tales of Sicilian peasant life. It is unfortunate that the story which gives its title to the volume, "Cavalleria Rusticana," should have been placed at the beginning of the book, though of course the popularity of the opera founded upon it is sufficient reason. Nevertheless, this is a poor tale; in its translated form it has little or no point. "Red-Headed Malpelo," the story following, is quite another affair. This is a powerfully written description of life in the sand mines of Montserrat and Carvana. Malpelo (ill-conditioned) worked there. Buffeted and treated as a beast of burthen by his fellow-workers, his callous, phlegmatic temperament becomes hardened into a well-nigh fiendish cynicism. There is in him, nevertheless, a weak spot of amiability. This is an uncompromisingly truthful story of life and character. So indeed is "Gramigna's Mistress," which is even more artistic. "The Mystery" recalls Boccaccio, but the motive is slightly involved. In "Nedda," Verga reaches high water mark. The tale is conceived in the spirit of that understanding love of humanity with which Thomas Hardy has familiarised English readers. Nedda's miseries in the olive orchards are an echo of Tess Durbeyfield's sufferings in the turnip fields, though as a matter of chronology the statement should be reversed. We are reminded of Bastien Le Page, of Jean François, and of Verga's own countryman Segantini in that painter's earlier method. Vivid, vital: strong in its reticence, intense in its compression, it is pathetic in its reality and real in its pathos. In short, "Nedda" is a great work of art.

JAS. STANLEY LITTLE.

SOME BOOKS ON THE COLONIES.

The Australians. A Social Sketch. By Francis Adams. (Fisher Unwin.) The larger part of this book consists of reprints of several articles originally contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*. These articles as they first appeared with the interval of a month between each doubtless seemed smart, piquant, and amusing; but when read together they will be found to run down the Australians, their country, and their institutions to an extent obviously unfair and one-sided. The writer's first object is to be brilliant, and truth is sacrificed to epigrammatic effect.

"The native Australians have in their underside the taint of cruelty. The vigorous Anglo-Saxon, with his profuse exclamations of wrath, is giving way to the new exemplar of a suppressed viciousness twice as dangerous. . . . Educated in a secular manner, even in the denominational grammar schools, our new world youth is a pure positivist and materialist. Religion seems to him, at best, a social affair, to whose inner appeal he is profoundly indifferent. . . . Jobbery—political or social, public and private—never had a dearer haunt than New South Wales. . . . To treat of 'culture' and 'society' in Australia, in the sense that one does of the greater European capitals, would be like treating of snakes in Iceland. Disinterested study is unknown. . . . The grammar schools and denominational colleges take boys no further

than the lower fifth of the best English public schools. The universities are quite as much examining bodies as a national educator. History is identified with religion, and as such excluded from the 'curriculum,' so that the sense of the poetry of the past and the solidarity of the race is rapidly being lost to the young Australian. . . . Intellectual life, any more than spiritual life, then, there is little or none, and the social life suffers accordingly."

Thus Mr. Adams writes of the Australians. Their public men fare no better at his hands; he has bitter things to say against them, possibly deserved. Almost the only one for whom he has a good word is Sir Thomas McIlwraith, whose principal merit consists in that he deliberately commits himself to the anti-Chinese policy. The squatters, the selectors, and all concerned in the ownership or occupation of land come under Mr. Adams's lash. The land-grabber in Queensland and in South Australia, as in New Zealand, is, we are told, strangling the country. The suburban building societies are becoming big landlords.

"One needs to have seen the inner working of one of these societies to realise their extent; and the power they can put into the hands of their controllers in local and general politics places whole suburban quarters at the mercy of unscrupulous jobbers."

The climate, with its extreme character and savage alternations of droughts and deluges, is, he tells us, all in favour of big men and all against the small ones.

"Every depression enslaves multitudes and reserves only the few to profit by the ensuing boom. The winnings of the survivors are enormous, and the knowledge of this nerves people to endure anything if they can only manage to 'hang on.'"

If all this be so, surely it is for the public benefit that there should be large owners and men of capital who can stand bad seasons? The author's political opinions seem to verge on socialism, to judge from his attacks on capital and property. He can, however, now and then, see things in the same light as ordinary people do; for instance, when he blames the girls of Sydney and Brisbane for slaving in the shops for 10s. a week and finding themselves, rather than going into service at 14s. or 15s. a week with board and lodging. He can also be amusing, as when he says that, in the case of convicts making fortunes or rising to high positions, it was invariably discovered that they had been transported for snaring a hare or stealing a loaf of bread!

Letters from Queensland. By the "Times" Special Correspondent. (Macmillans.) We are glad to see again these excellent letters, which appeared in the *Times* in December, 1892, and in January and February of the present year. They make a small volume replete with information, valuable in itself and agreeably given. Many who read the letters as they first appeared will like to refresh their memories by a second perusal, and to those who have not yet seen them we gladly recommend them. The Special Correspondent brings out the size and, if we may use the expression, unwieldiness of Queensland in the paragraph which we quote:

"The portion of the continent which has fall to Young Australia to develop within the present limits of Queensland is about three times the size of France, and is so distributed in shape that the distance from the capital to the farthest point is not far short of the distance between London and Gibraltar. With existing means of communication, the time which it takes to go from one to the other is only one day less than the time required for the journey from London to South Africa. There is a northern and a central as well as a southern line of rail; but the railways all run parallel to each

other and at right angles to the coast, carrying each the traffic of the interior to its own port, with distances of several hundred miles between the lines. There is no overland connection; and in order to reach the northern part of the colony, it is necessary to take ship at Brisbane and go up the coast by sea."

This statement will go a long way to explain the Queensland separation question. The Special Correspondent divides his inquiries into three principal heads—the sugar industry, the mineral wealth, and pastoral Queensland, all well and thoroughly discussed. The first of these includes the vexed question of Kanaka and Chinese labour. Industrious as the Chinese are, it is found that, when they hire themselves out to work, they are not a very great deal cheaper than white men. With respect to emigration, the result of the correspondent's inquiries into the sugar industry is that it demands no exceptional ability. He recommends any healthy, industrious, and fairly intelligent man, whether the son of a gentleman or not, on coming out from England, to serve his apprenticeship by working, in the first instance, for wages until he has gained practical experience. Supposing he works as a labourer for £1 a week and his rations from the age of twenty up to the age of twenty-three, and then enters on a sugar farm on his own account, at the end of seven years more he ought to find himself in possession of a farm the crop on which is worth not much less than £1000 a year, with a good house, and £2000 at the bank.

Reminiscences of Australian Early Life. By A Pioneer. (Marsden.) The Pioneer was induced to try his fortune in Australia by reading a book published in 1838, entitled *The Discovery of Port Philip*, by Major Mitchell, Surveyor-General of New South Wales. He arrived at what is now the city of Melbourne in October 1840. It then consisted of hastily run-up modern shanties and slab buildings scattered about, with only two or three small brick buildings and one weather boarded hotel. The streets were marked out in blocks, but were covered with stumps of trees and grass; and where the Government Buildings, Gaol, and Houses of Parliament now stand was then all forest and scrubland, on which were encamped a large tribe of blacks, who presently made an attack on the embryo town. A chance of making a large fortune came to our author, only to be lost almost immediately after landing. Land marked off in blocks for building was put up to auction. He bid £10 for a block of half an acre, then covered with stumps of trees, scrub, and rubbish, which was knocked down to him. Twelve months afterwards he resold it, at the same price, to a purchaser who held it for twelve years and then parted with it for £20,000. It is now worth £700 a foot. Even then it was not so easy to find employment. Most of the work was done by "lags," as the convicts were termed; and if they misbehaved or neglected their work, they were marched off to the nearest police station and flogged. When the Pioneer did get work, it was without wages on a station where the overseer was himself a "lag," and a very brutal one, tyrannising over the wretched men of his own class who were placed under him. We cannot follow the author through all his adventures, whether working as a servant to others or as owner of a run, or at the gold fields. The narrative extends from 1840 to 1853, when he returned home, apparently no richer than when he left. But he had gathered a good store of experience, and the materials for a book which, though written forty years later, will be found interesting, and which gives an excellent description of a state of things long passed away.

NOTES AND NEWS.

CAPTAIN LUGARD'S book, to be published immediately by Messrs. Blackwood, will be entitled *The Rise of our East African Empire*: an account of the beginnings of British influence in Uganda and Nyassaland, with suggestions for future administration and an examination of some African problems. There will be special chapters on the agricultural and commercial possibilities of the country, and also a personal narrative of sport and travel. The book will be in two large volumes, with seven maps and about 140 illustrations.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD will likewise publish, in the course of October, *The Life and Times of the Right Hon. William Henry Smith, M.P.*, written by Sir Herbert Maxwell. This also will be in two volumes, with photogravure portraits, and illustrations by Mr. Herbert Railton, Mr. G. L. Seymour, and others.

MR. WILLIAM HEINEMANN has in preparation a collection of letters by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge. Some of these have already been published in works which are now out of print, but by far the larger proportion have never appeared before, and are addressed, among others, to the following: Mrs. Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, the Rev. George Coleridge, John Thelwall, Thomas Poole, John Murray, and Charles Lamb. They are dated from 1785 to 1833, and throw much new light on the extraordinary character and life of the poet.

PROF. J. R. SEELEY has written a little book called *Goethe reviewed after Sixty Years*, which will be published by Messrs. Seeley & Co. There is also to be an edition on hand-made paper, limited to one hundred copies.

MR. JOHN MURRAY announces a new book by Dr. George Smith, the biographer of so many Indian missionaries. It will be called *The Conversion of India*, from Pantæus to the present day, 193-1893.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & HALL have in the press a translation of *Tonkin and Siam*, by Prince Henri d'Orleans, with twenty-eight illustrations.

MR. W. A. CLOUSTON, whom we have known hitherto chiefly as an expert in tracking oriental folklore through its European disguises, has lately been engaged upon a no less recondite branch of bibliographical research. Attracted by the so-called "Hieroglyphic Bibles," which were so popular in this country less than a hundred years ago, he has set himself the task of following back this curious form of literature to its earliest sources. While the first English hieroglyphic Bible was published about 1780—with cuts possibly by Bewick—there is a German example that was printed at Augsburg in 1687; and Mr. Clouston has been fortunate enough to discover, in a private library in England, a Latin MS. of the fifteenth century, which may be regarded as a mediaeval type of the same thing. In his book, which will be abundantly illustrated with facsimiles and woodcuts from original blocks, he traces the historical descent of Hieroglyphic Bibles from the Rebus and Emblemata, and gives an exhaustive bibliography of the subject. It will be published, in handsome quarto form, by Messrs. David Bryce & Son, of Glasgow, in an edition limited to five hundred copies.

MESSRS. BELL will publish next week two new volumes of poetry. The first is by the veteran writer, Mr. C. J. Reithmüller, and is entitled *Early and Late Poems*, being a selection from poems written at various periods of a long life. The other volume, entitled *Footsteps of the Gods, and other Poems*, is by Miss Elinor Sweetman, and the cover will have a design by Mr. Gleeson White.

MR. W. P. JAMES, who has contributed a number of papers on certain aspects of fiction to *Macmillan's* and *Blackwood's*, has collected some of them into a volume, which Messrs. Elkin Mathews & John Lane will shortly issue under the title of *Romantic Professions*. The volume will include, besides the title essay, papers headed "The Nemesis of Sentimentalism," "The Historical Novel," "Romance and Youth," "On the Naming of Novels," "The Poet as Historian," "Names in Novels," and "The Great Work."

MR. KENNETH GRAHAM'S contributions to the *National Observer* and other papers are also about to be issued by the same publishers, under the title of *Pagan Papers*, with a title-page designed by Mr. Aubrey Beardsley.

MESSRS. HODDER & STOUGHTON will publish immediately, under the title of *Scotland Yesterday*, a volume of sketches of character in a Scottish village and country town, by Mr. William Wallace.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK announces for immediate publication a translation of *The Book-hunter in Paris*, by M. Octave Uzanne. It will contain 144 characteristic sketches, interspersed in the text, and a preface by the author of "Obiter Dicta."

MR. WILLIAM HEINEMANN will publish in October an English translation of a new work by Count Lyof Tolstoy, entitled *The Kingdom of God*. He will also issue a small Russian edition, in order to secure copyright.

BESIDES revising his work on the Government of India for a new edition, General Sir George Chesney has found time to write a three-volume novel, which will be published next month by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. under the title of *The Lesters: a Capitalist's Labour*.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish next week, in three volumes, the novel by Mrs. F. A. Steel, entitled "Miss Stuart's Legacy," which has been running through the pages of their magazine.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & Co. will publish in October a novel, in three volumes, entitled *Alice of the Inn*, by Mr. J. W. Sherer, who attempts a solution of the following social problem: "What should a girl—brought up in one station of life, who finds she was born in a higher—do with a lover of her first condition?"

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & Co. will publish immediately, as the first volume in their cheap edition of Mr. W. Clark Russell's novels, *The Wreck of the "Grosvener"*, with a photogravure portrait of the author for frontispiece, showing him at the age of seventeen, when in the merchant service.

THIS autumn will bring an abridgment of Mr. J. A. Symonds's great work on the Renaissance in Italy, made by Lieut. Col. Alfred Pearson; and a new edition of his *Essays, Speculative and Suggestive*. We hear that a selection from his letters may also be expected later on.

MESSRS. FREDERICK WARNE & Co. will shortly issue a popular history of England and the British Empire, by the Rev. Edgar Sanderson. It will be a record of events, political, constitutional, naval, military, and literary, from B.C. 55 to A.D. 1890. It will also include sixteen maps printed in colours, showing the empire in its various stages.

MESSRS. BELL will add to "Bohn's Classical Library" a new prose translation of Sophocles by Mr. E. P. Coleridge, who is already responsible for the new version of Euripides and for Apollonius Rhodius in the same series.

A NEW edition of Miss Swanwick's translation of Goethe's *Faust*, Part I., will be published next week by Messrs. Bell. The translation

has been revised throughout, and the lyrical passages especially have been improved. The book will be illustrated with twenty-nine drawings by Retzsch, the steel plates of which are in the possession of the publisher.

IN order to preserve so far as possible the national character of "The New Irish Library," the volumes are printed in Dublin and the paper used is of Irish manufacture.

IT seems worthy of note that Mr. R. L. Stevenson's *Catrina* is published in America, by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, as "David Balfour," the title which it bore on its first appearance in a magazine.

THE Elizabethan Society will resume its monthly meetings on Wednesday next, October 4, when Mr. Frederick Rogers will read a paper on "John Stow and Elizabethan London." The following are among the papers to be read during the forthcoming session: "Shakspeare's Measure for Measure," by Mr. William Poel; "Sir Philip Sidney's Defence of Poetry, and Elizabethan Conceptions of Art in general," by Mr. Lionel Johnson; "William Browne, of Tavistock," by Mr. A. H. Bullen; "John Donne," by Mr. Edmund Gosse; "John Cleveland," by Mr. Richard Le Gallienne; "New Facts about Marlowe," by Mr. Sidney Lee; and "The Elizabethan Sonneteers," by Mr. James Ernest Baker.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON will deliver a course of twelve lectures on "The Positivist Creed: Religious, Scientific, Social," at Newton Hall, Fetter-lane, on Sundays during October and November, at 7 p.m.

THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES.

THE October number of the *North American Review*, the English edition of which is to be published in future by Mr. William Heinemann, will contain the following articles, among others: "Can Europe afford her Armies?" by Sir Charles Dilke; "The Battle Ship of the Future," by Admiral Colomb; "British Women and Local Government," by the Earl of Meath; "Fashionable Life and Physical Deterioration," by Dr. Cyrus Edson; "Two Dramatic Revolutions," by Mr. Clement Scott; and "The Latest Aspects of Imperial Federation," by the Marquis of Lorne.

Wide Awake was formerly a household word among children. This magazine, however, has now been absorbed in *St. Nicholas*, which henceforth will cater for the readers of both magazines, as well as of four others that have been merged in the past. In 1894 *St. Nicholas* will celebrate its coming of age, and, among other attractions, has secured the services of Mark Twain and Mr. Rudyard Kipling. The former will continue his diverting book "Tom Sawyer," by narrating the continental adventures of that hero. "Tom Sawyer Abroad," as the new story is called, will have numerous illustrations, drawn "on the spot." Mr. Rudyard Kipling's contribution will be several short stories of "India and the Jungle." The first, entitled "Rikki-Tikki-Tavi," will appear in November, while the Christmas number will contain one of Mr. Kipling's very best elephant stories. The usual favourite writers of *St. Nicholas* will also be in the field; and among those who will contribute in 1894 are Mr. Frank R. Stockton, Mr. George W. Cable, the author of "Hans Brinkes," Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, and Mrs. Coolidge.

"AN Early Aspirant to the German Imperial Crown" is the title of an article by Dr. Karl Blind, which will appear in the October number of the *Contemporary Review*. It gives a sketch (with some personal reminiscences) of the German Revolution of 1848-49, and of the

later popular movement in the sixties, when the late Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg came prominently to the front.

THE *Reliquary* for October will contain the first of a series of articles on "The Cathedral Churches of Sweden" (I., Linköping), by T. M. Fallow; also, "The Brass of John Moore, 1532, at Sibstone, Leicestershire," by Bishop Mitchinson; "Talismans," II., by Mr. J. Lewis André; "Old English Pewter," IV.

A SERIAL story, entitled "The Monk of Mar-Saba," by Mr. Joseph Hocking, will commence next week in the new volume of the *Christian Commonwealth*.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

THIS SUMMER NIGHT.

THIS summer night the skies are clear
And voiceless is the atmosphere,
The leaves hang motionless as lead,
The flowers are rigid as the dead,
There broods o'er earth an unnamed fear.

Like fallen planets now appear
The distant lights, that seem so near,
Through far-off streets of Plymouth spread,
This summer night.

No human sounds there are to cheer,
The only stir that greets the ear
Is a faint murmur overhead,
As if God moved with stealthy tread
Because the hour of doom is near,
This summer night.

PERCY ADDLESHAW.

Antony, Cornwall.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE September number of the *Economic Journal* (Macmillan) is full of "actuality," though we do not think that any one of the articles is by itself very important. First, we have a report of the annual meeting of the British Economic Association, including Mr. Goschen's address on "Ethics and Economics" and the discussion that followed. Mr. W. E. Bear begins an examination of the agricultural problem, but adds nothing new, except a protest against speculation, which can no more depress the price of wheat than it can that of Consols. Mr. Clem. Edwards has a second paper on "Labour Federation," giving an historical sketch of previous attempts to combine trades unions on a large scale. Mr. Dana Horton's article, entitled "The Suspended Rupee and the Policy of Contraction," is to us unintelligible. But there are some valuable notes and memoranda on the Indian currency question. Here again, however, we feel a difficulty. Mr. F. C. Harrison, whose study of the rupee has been more than once commended in the ACADEMY, writes (over his own initials) that "there is little uncoined silver in India" (p. 515). Elsewhere (p. 554), the result of his evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee is thus summarised:

"Utilising such statistics as can be found for imports (less by exports) of silver into India since the discovery of America, making a conjecture for the stock existing in America [? India] before 1493, and an allowance for yearly waste, he [Mr. F. C. Harrison] estimates that the silver now in India amounts to the equivalent of 510 crores. Of this quantity, he finds, by the calculation given in former numbers of the *Economic Journal*, that about 155 crores may be said to be in circulation."

Finally, we may mention two notable contributions by foreign correspondents. Prof. H. B. Greven, of Leyden, explains the scheme of a graduated property tax which is under consideration in Holland; and M. E. Castlot, of Paris, describes the consequences of the tariff-war between France and Switzerland.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & Co.'s
ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"The Book of Good Counsels," from the Sanscrit of the Hitopadesa, by Sir Edwin Arnold, with illustrations by Gordon Browne, an edition limited to 100 copies will be printed on large paper; "India's Princes," Short Life Sketches of the Native Rulers of India, by Mrs. Griffith, with 22 portraits and other illustrations; "Portuguese Discoveries, Annexations, and Missions in Asia and Africa," by the Rev. A. J. D. D'Orsey, with maps; "History of India, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day," for the use of students and colleges, in 2 vols., by H. G. Keene, with maps; "Alice of the Inn," a novel, in 3 vols, by J. W. Sherer; "The French in India," by Col. G. B. Malletson, new and revised edition; "Our Reptiles and Batrachians," a plain and easy account of the lizards, snakes, newts, toads, frogs, and tortoises indigenous to Great Britain, by Dr. M. C. Cooke, with coloured pictures of every species, and numerous woodcuts, new and revised edition; "An Oriental Biographical Dictionary," founded on materials collected by the late Thomas William Beale, by Henry George Keene, new edition, revised and enlarged; "Here and There in Italy and over the Border," by Signora Linda Villari; "Maids in a Market Garden," by Clo. Graves; "In the Shadow of the Pagoda," by E. D. Cuming, illustrated; "Through Turkish Arabia," by H. Swainson Cowper, illustrated; "The Best of Her Sex," a novel, in 2 vols., by Fergus Hume; "Modern Tactics," by Capt. H. R. Gall, new edition, revised to date; "The Naturalist's Library," each section rewritten by well-known naturalists, in 20 vols., with coloured plates, edited by R. Bowdler Sharpe; "Famous Women of the Nineteenth Century," by G. Barnett Smith; "Heroes of Industry," by G. Barnett Smith; "The Harlequin Opal," a romance, by Fergus Hume, new edition; "The Syntax and Exercises of Hindustani," or progressive exercises in translations, with notes, directions, and vocabulary, by M. Kempson, new edition, revised; "Short Readings from Great Writers," by J. C. Wright; "Dunstan's Manual of Music," revised and corrected in accordance with the latest requirements of the Education Department, eleventh edition; "Where Glory Calls," with coloured illustrations by R. Simpkin; "An American Monte Cristo," a romance, by Julian Hawthorne, new edition; "The Private Life of an Eminent Politician," translated from the French of Edouard Rod, new edition; "Handbook of British Hepaticae," containing descriptions and figures of the indigenous species of Marchantia, Jungermannia, Riccia, and Anthoceros, by Dr. M. C. Cooke; "The Flowering Plants of Western India," by the Rev. Alexander Kyd Nairne, late Bombay Civil Service; "The Shadrach and Other Stories," by Frank R. Stockton; "A Volume of Short Stories," by Mrs. Clifford, Gilbert Parker, Frank R. Stockton, H. D. Traill, D. S. Meldrum, and others; "The India List, Civil and Military," issued by permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council, January, 1894; "Calendar of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, 1893-4," published by authority.

MESSRS. METHUEN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"The Speeches and Public Addresses of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.," with notes, edited by A. W. Hutton and H. J. Cohen, with portraits, Vol. IX.; "A Book of English Prose," collected by W. E. Henley and Charles Whibley, also limited editions on Dutch and Japanese paper; "English Lyrics," edited by W. E. Henley, also a limited issue on

hand-made paper, and a small issue on finest large Japanese paper; "English Poetry from Blake to Browning," by W. M. Dixon; "Cambridge Sermons," edited by C. H. Prior, a volume of sermons preached before the University of Cambridge by various preachers, including the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop Westcott; "Guelphs and Ghibellines," a short history of Mediaeval Italy, A.D. 1250-1409, by Oscar Browning; "The Story of Ireland," by Standish O'Grady; "The Magic Horse and other Verses," by Duncan C. Scott; "Lucian," six dialogues (Nigrinus, Icaro-Menippus, Cock, Ship, Parasite, Law of Falsehood), translated into English by S. T. Irwin; "Sophocles," Electra and Ajax, translated into English by E. D. A. Morshead.

Fiction.—"Barabbas: A Dream of the World's Tragedy," by Marie Corelli, in 3 vols.; "Cheap Jack Zita, a Romance of the Fen District in 1815," by S. Baring Gould, in 3 vols.; "The Star Gazers," by G. Manville Fenn, in 3 vols.; "A Woman of Forty," by Esmé Stuart, in 3 vols.; "The Translation of a Savage," by Gilbert Parker; "The Stone Dragon," by Murray Gilchrist; New editions: "Mrs. Curgenven of Curgenven," by S. Baring Gould; "Mrs. Falchion," by Gilbert Parker; "His Grace," by W. E. Norris; "Jaco Treloar," by J. H. Pearce; "Time and the Woman," by Richard Pryce; "A Vicar's Wife," by Evelyn Dickenson; "The Poison of Asps," by R. Orton Prowse; "The Iclander's Sword," by S. Baring Gould, with twenty-nine illustrations by J. Moyr Smith; "Two Little Children and Ching," by Edith E. Cutshell; "Toddleben's Hero," by M. M. Blake, with thirty-six illustrations.

University Extension Series.—"Electrical Science," by George J. Burch, with illustrations; "The Chemistry of Fire," by M. M. Pattison Muir; "Agricultural Botany," by M. C. Potter; "The Vault of Heaven," a popular introduction to astronomy, by R. A. Gregory; "Meteorology: The Elements of Weather and Climate," by H. N. Dickson.

Social Questions of to-Day.—"Women's Work," by Lady Dilke, Miss Bulley, and Miss Abraham; "Trusts, Pools, and Corners, as affecting Commerce and Industry," by J. Stephen Jeans.

Educational.—"Taciti Germania," edited with Notes and Introduction, by R. F. Davis; "Greek Testament Selections," "A Shorter Greek Primer of Accidence and Syntax," "Steps to French," and "The Helvetian War," all edited by A. M. M. Stedman.

Commercial Series.—"British Commerce and Colonies from Elizabeth to Victoria," by H. De B. Gibbins; "A Manual of French Commercial Correspondence," by S. E. Bally; "Commercial Geography," with special reference to Trade Routes, New Markets, and Manufacturing Districts," by L. D. Lyde.

Simplified Classics.—"Herodotus: The Persian Wars," edited by A. G. Liddell; "Plautus: The Menæchmi," edited by J. H. Freese; "Livy: The Kings of Rome," edited by A. M. M. Stedman.

MESSRS. FREDERICK WARNE & Co.'s
ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"The Royal Natural History," edited by Richard Lydekker, with preface by P. L. Slater, illustrated with seventy-two coloured plates, and upwards of sixteen hundred wood engravings by W. Kuhnert, J. Wolf, T. Specht, Gambier Bolton, P. J. Smit, &c., to be issued in monthly parts, beginning in October; Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's new volume, "The One I knew Best of All: A Memory of the Mind of a Child," illustrated with fifty sketches by Reginald B. Birch; an illustrated edition of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by the same author,

from designs by F. Brangwyn; a new volume in the "Standard Pictorial Library," entitled "Palestine: Past and Present, Pictorial and Descriptive," by Mrs. L. Valentine, with 140 engravings and coloured plates; a choice edition of "The Adventures of Don Quixote," with 100 engravings from designs by Houghton; a new pocket edition of Shakspeare's Works in 6 vols., printed on the finest india paper; "Ivanda: a Tale of Thibet," by Capt. Claude Bray, illustrated; a new edition, in 2 vols., of John Kitto's "Illustrated Family Bible," with notes by J. Kitto, and introductions to the various Books by Canon Birks, illustrated with wood-engravings and steel plates after the old masters; "Picturesque England: Its Landmarks and Historic Haunts, as described in Lay, Legend, Song, and Story," edited by Mrs. L. Valentine, with upwards of 140 woodcuts and ten photogravure plates; "One in Charity," by Mr. Joseph Hocking, illustrated; in the "Tavistock Library," a new novel by Mrs. Martyn entitled "A Liberal Education," and "The Opinions of a Philosopher," by Robert Grant; and in the One-volume Copyright Novel series, Mrs. J. H. Needell's "Julian Karlake's Secret"; additions to the "Crown Library": "Rienzi" and "Rob Roy"; Prof. Hoffmann's companion volume to "Tricks with Cards," entitled "Puzzles Old and New," with upwards of 250 diagrams showing and explaining puzzles of all descriptions; "The Century Reciter," humorous, serious, and dramatic selections, edited by Mr. H. Savile Clarke; popular editions of Mr. Panmure Gordon's "The Land of the Almighty Dollar," with sixty illustrations, by Irving Montagu; and "The Coming of Father Christmas," by E. F. Manning, with coloured illustrations; in the "Star Series," "At the Mercy of Tiberius," and "Beulah," by Augusta Evans Wilson; and "The Gayworthys," by Mrs. Whitney.

Juvenile.—"A Day with the Sea Urchins," by Helen M. Burnside, with illustrations by Alfred W. Cooper, and songs set to music by Myles Birket Foster; "Bible Stories in Simple Language for Little Children," by Mrs. L. Valentine, with numerous wood engravings; "Godfrey Malden: or the Squire's Grandsons," by Mr. J. F. B. Firth, in the "Favourite Library"; and "Harry Raymond," by Commander L. Cameron; "Ronald Halifax," by Arthur Lee Knight; "We Three Boys," by Mrs. L. Valentine, and "Burnham Breaker," by Homer Greene, in the "Adventure Library"; "Deb," by Miss M. Keary, in the "Welcome Library"; "Happy Families," with humorous coloured illustrations after designs by Alfred J. Johnson; "Father Christmas A.B.C." by the same artist; "Our Animal Picture Book," with large coloured pictures; "Dicky Birds A.B.C.," "Animals, Tame and Wild," "Tom, Tom was a Piper's Son," all illustrated, the last-named from designs by William Foster. Two new volumes will be added to their "Playtime Toys"; and to their series of "Painting Books," "Golden Days," "Peter Piper's Painting Book," and "Little Folks Painting Book."

MESSRS. DIGBY, LONG & Co.'s ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Fiction.—"Upper Bohemians," by Frederick G. Walspole; "Maria, Countess of Saletto," from the Italian of E. Arbib, by Enrica Rankin; "Marianela," from the Spanish of B. Perez Galdos, by Mary Wharton; "The Bridal March," from the Norwegian of Björnson, and "The Watch," an Old Man's Story, from the Russian of Ivan Turgeneff, by J. Evan Williams; "Zorg," a Story of New Guinea, by Vernon Kirk; "What Happened at Morwyn," by Maria A. Hoyer; "Irish Rebels,"

by Alexander McArthur; "The Old House of Rayner," and "How to Read in the Long," by Grimley Hill; "Our Ghosts," twenty-one short stories, by Edmund Leigh; "Dr. Weedon's Waif," by Kate Somers, with illustrations by Matthew Stretch; "A Stock Exchange Romance," by Bracebridge Hemming; "A Dream and a Forgetting," by Mrs. Kaye; "Come Back from the Dead," by Christopher Howard; "Short Stories for Long Journeys," by Bridget Sunwell; "Why I Killed Him," by W. H. Smith-Byron, with illustrations by Matthew Stretch.

Biography.—"Three Empresses—Josephine, Marie-Louise, Eugénie," by Caroline Gearey, with portraits; "Sixty Years' Experience as an Irish Landlord," memoirs of John Hamilton, of St. Ernan's, Donegal, with introduction by the Rev. H. C. White, and portrait.

Theological.—"Creation—its Law and Religion," by Henry Felton; "Stepping Stones to Life," by the Rev. J. George Gibson.

Poetry.—"Some Translations from Charles Baudelaire, Poet and Symbolist," by H. C., with portrait; "An Illusive Quest, and Other Poems," by Hollis Freeman; "Gleanings from Thoughtland," by S. Hannan; "The Feast of Cotyht, and Other Poems," by Charles T. Lusted.

MESSRS. HENRY & Co.'s ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Fiction.—"A Bundle of Life," by John Oliver Hobbes; "The Kindness of the Celestial," by Barry Pain; "The Mahatma's Pupil," by Richard Marsh; "Declined with Thanks," by Ernest Mulliner; "Phil Hathaway's Failures," by George Halse, in 3 vols.; "Illusion," by Louis Couperus; "In the Green Park," by F. Norreys Connell, illustrated by F. H. Townsend.

Miscellaneous.—"The Pentamerone, or the Tale of Tales," a translation from the Neapolitan by the late Sir Richard Burton; "The History of the Violin," by Horace Petherick, president of the Cremona Society, with plates of the most famous instruments; "The Functions of Government," by G. P. Macdonell; "Allan's Wife," a dramatic study in three scenes, with an introduction by William Archer; "The Gentlewoman's Book of Dress," by Mrs. Douglas.

MESSRS. BLISS, SANDS & FOSTER'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"A Life Awry," a novel in 3 volumes by Percival Pickering; "Dr. Grey's Patient," a novel in 3 volumes, by Mrs. G. S. Reaney; in the "Modern Library": "A Latter Day Romance," by Mrs. Murray Hickson; "The World's Pleasures," by Clara Savile Clarke; a new edition of "The Art of Pluck," by Scriblerus Redivivus (Edward Caswall); the following children's books, in the Story Book Series: "Stella," by Mrs. G. S. Reaney, illustrated by W. F. Whitehead; "My Aunt Constantia Jane," by Mary E. Hullah, illustrated by W. F. Whitehead; new editions of "Little Glory's Mission," and "Not Alone in the World," by Mrs. G. S. Reaney, illustrated by L. Caldecott; "Hans and His Friend, and other Stories," by Mary E. Hullah, illustrated by W. F. Whitehead; also "Nursery Lyrics," by Mrs. Richard Strachey, illustrated by G. P. Jacob Hood; and a new edition of "The Adventures of Prince Almers," by Wilhelmina Pickering, illustrated by Margaret Hooper; and "Somersetshire: Highways, Byways, and Waterways," written and illustrated, with over one hundred and twenty pen and ink sketches, and four copperplates, by C. R. B. Barrett; and also a large-paper edition, with six copperplates and India-proofs of the illustrations.

MESSRS. GAY & BIRD'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Polly Oliver's Problem," a book for girls, by Mrs. Wiggins, and new editions of "The Birds' Christmas Carol," "The Story of Patsy," "Summer in a Cañon," "The Story Hour," by the same author; "Essays in Idleness," and "Books and Men," by Agnes Repplier; "A Japanese Interior," by Alice Bacon; "The Queen of the Adriatic: Venice, Past and Present," illustrated, by Clara Erskine Clement; "Paving the Way: a Romance of the Australian Bush," by S. Newland; "For Good or Evil," by Gilberta M. F. Lyon, in 2 vols.; "The Last American," and "Life's Fairy Tales," by Mitchell; "Jerusalem," by G. Robinson Lees, with introduction by Bishop Blyth, of Jerusalem; "The Builders of American Literature," being biographical sketches of American authors born previous to 1826, by F. H. Underwood, first series; "Dramatic Notes, 1892," by Cecil Howard; "A Christmas Story," by Mother Goose, with coloured illustrations; "Twelve Packs of Hounds," by John Charlton, cheap edition, with coloured illustrations; "Caprices," by Theodore Wrattislaw, edition limited to 100 copies and 25 on Japanese vellum.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- DUBOC, J. Hundert Jahre Zeitgeist in Deutschland. 2. Thl. Leipzig: Wigand. 4 M.
FRANKENSTEIN, K. Die Arbeiterfrage in der deutschen Landwirtschaft. Berlin: Oppenheim. 6 M.
KINSEWETTER, C. Faust in der Geschichte u. Tradition. Leipzig: Spohr. 10 M.
LE FEVRE-DEUMIER, Jules. Célébrités allemandes: Essais bibliographiques et littéraires. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 5 fr.
NAGELLE, E. Beiträge zu Umland (Jugenddichtung). Tübingen: Fues. 2 M.
SKENE, A. v. Entstehung u. Entwicklung der slavisch-nationalen Bewegung in Böhmen u. Mähren im 19. Jahrh. Wien: Konegen. 3 M.
STAMMHAMMER, J. Bibliographie des Socialismus u. Communismus. Jena: Fischer. 10 M.
STOURM, René. Systèmes généraux d'impôts. Paris: Guillaumin. 7 fr.

THEOLOGY, ETC.

- ROHRICHT, A. Die Seelenlehre des Arnobius, nach ihren Quellen u. ihrer Entstehg. untersucht. Hamburg. 1 M. 60 Pf.

HISTORY.

- ARAGON, le Marquis d'. Le Prince Charles de Nassau-Siegen, d'après sa correspondance inédite (de 1784 à 1789). Paris: Pion. 7 fr. 60 c.
BELOCH, J. Griechische Geschichte. 1. Bd. Bis auf die sophist. Bewegung u. den peloponnes. Krieg. Strassburg: Trübner. 7 M. 50 Pf.
DECKERT, J. Vier Tiroler Kinder, Opfer des chassidischen Fanatismus. Urkundlich dargestellt. Wien: Lesk. 2 M. 40 Pf.
JONNES, Moreau de. Aventures de guerre au temps de la République et du Consulat. Paris: Guillaumin. 7 fr. 60 c.
JURS, P. Die Reichspolitik Kaiser Justinians. Gießen: C. v. Münchow. 1 M.
KOSER, R. König Friedrich der Grosse. 1. Bd. Stuttgart: Cotta. 8 M.
PIPER, P. Die Reformierten u. die Mennoniten Altonas. Altona: Harder. 2 M.
SCHMIDT, A. B. Die geschichtlichen Grundlagen des bürgerlichen Rechts im Grossherzogth. Hessen. 4 M. 60 Pf.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- ALBERTUS MAGNUS. Orationes super IV. libros sententiarum, ed. N. Theodores. Berlin: Homborg. 1 M.
BARTHELS, M. Die Medizin der Naturvölker. Ethnologische Beiträge zur Urgeschichte der Medizin. Leipzig: Grieben. 9 M.
DELL, C. Ueb. zwei ebene Punktsysteme, die algebraisch auf einander bezogen sind. Lund: Möller. 1 M. 60 Pf.
FLEISCHMANN, A. Embryologische Untersuchungen. 3. Hft. Wiesbaden: Kreidel. 2 1/2 M.
KEYSERLING, Graf E. Die Spinnen Amerikas. Epeiridae. Hrag. v. G. Marx. 4. Bd. 2. Hälfte. Nürnberg: Bauer. 35 M.
LEPSIUS, R. Geologie v. Attika. Berlin: Reimer. 54 M.
STUHLMANN, F. Zoologische Ergebnisse e. in den J. 1888-1890 in die Küstengebiet v. Ost-Afrika unternommenen Reise. 1. Bd. Berlin: Reimer. 22 M.

PHILOLOGY.

- ACKERMANN, A. Das hermeneutische Element der biblischen Accentuation. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der hebr. Sprache. Berlin: Calvary. 2 M. 50 Pf.
ARSHVILI, fabulae, ed. N. Wecklein. Vol. I. et II. auctarium. Berlin: Calvary. 8 M. 40 Pf.
DELBÜCK, B. Vergleichende Syntax der indogermanischen Sprachen. 1. Thl. Strassburg: Trübner. 20 M.
HERNERS, S. Syntax der Zahlwörter im Alten Testament. Lund: Möller. 4 M. 50 Pf.
SAUER, W. Mahabharata u. Wate. Eine indogerman. Studie. Stuttgart: Wildt. 2 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHILD-MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND IN THE
SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

London: Sept. 16, 1893.

Few folk have any idea that in Elizabethan times the custom of child-marriages prevailed in England, yet the dilapidated volume of Depositions in the Ecclesiastical Court of Chester, A.D. 1561-6, proves that these marriages must have been frequent in Cheshire and Lancashire; and no doubt other like records in the rest of our dioceses will, when looked up, establish the fact that such marriages were common all over England. The birth of a child in the Berkeley family, when the father and mother were each thirteen and a half years old, shows what was going on elsewhere a century earlier.

I spend my holidays in fresh work; and having completed the old-spelling text of Shakspeare's Comedies for Mr. William Morris's grand folio edition of the poet's works, I went to the Diocesan Registry at Chester, by the kind leave of Mr. John Gamon, the registrar, and asked for their earliest English documents. A big folio of Wills was handed me, and a tattered volume of Depositions. As the Cheshire antiquaries have printed many of their county wills, I turned to the Depositions, and, opening the volume at the back of leaf 12, found, to my great surprise, the answer of Elizabeth Hulse in a suit which she had brought against George Hulse for divorce, in which she said—

"that George Hulse and she were married together in the chappell of Knottisford . . . when she was but three or four yeares old;" and "she was married to hym because her frendes thought she shuld have a lvinge bie hym; but after the mariage, the said George was bounden prentise [to a shoemaker] in Conleton for the space of ten yeres; and after 10 yeres, the said George came to her mothers house; but . . . she cold never fansie or cast favour to hym, nor never will do; and she saies they never dwellid together . . . and never had any carnall act together."

I at once set to work and copied from the volume for six or seven hours a day during the rest of my stay in the fine old city on the banks of the beautiful Dee—a river without a single lock in it, from source to sea; and only one weir, at Chester, to keep a good head of fresh-water always above the town! There are plenty of Depositions in this (1561-6) volume and elsewhere, in the Registry, in suits for divorces from these child-marriages—one of a Bishop marrying his daughter of four to a boy rather older, in his own palace; but I take the youngest of them, in which a baby-girl of two was married to a baby-boy of three, each being carried in a friend's arms. The suit for divorce was brought in 1564 by John Somerford, gentleman, when between 15 and 16, against Jane Somerford, alias Brerton, between 14 and 15 years old. The first deponent is the husband's uncle, John Somerforth, of Asbury, aged 28; he says that—

"he was present bie, when John Somerforth and Jane Brerton were married together in the parish church of Brerton about twelve yeres ago. . . . He saies that he carried the said John in his armes, beinge at tyme of the said Mariage about three yeres of age, and [the uncle] spake somme of the wordes of Matrimonye, that the said John, be reason of his yonge age, cold not speke hym self, holdinge him in his armes all the while the wordes of Matrimonie were in speakinge. And one James Holford carried the said Jane in his armes, [she] beinge at the said tyme about ij. yeres of age, and spake all, or the most parte, of the wordes of matrimony for her; and so held her still in his armes."

The second deponent is John Holford, gentleman, of Davenham, and he says that the children were—

"then both Infants; the said John was holden in

th' armes of one then present; and this Deponentes brother held the said Jane in his armes, scarce able to speake. And this Deponent thinkes the said Jane was spoken for. And further, he saies, 'it was the youngest Mariage that ever he was at.'"

In an amusing case of John against Anne Ballard, in 1569, the girl's age is not stated, but must have been about ten. She evidently liked the boy of twelve, and being of a "coming-on" disposition, gave him two apples to marry her; and married they were, about ten at night, in the parish church of Colne (Whalley, Lancashire) on Twelfth Night, 1560, by the then curate, Sir Richard Blakey, who was punished for the act by the Archbishop of York. James Hartley, of Clitheroe, deposes—

"that the same night he was in the house of Christopher Hartley, uncle to the said James [Ballard], and sawe when the said James was brought into the said house about Midnight by two fellows, which (as this Deponent supposeth) had bene at the said Mariage. And in the morowe after, the said James [Ballard, the boy-husband] declarid unto his said Uncle, that the said Anne had intised hym with two apples to go with her to Colne, and to marry her; which wordes, or the like in effect, the said James spake then in the presence and hering of this Deponent. And further, he saies, that immediately after the said Mariage, videlicet, the Morninge after, he repented the said Mariage, when he perceyvid what he had done; and ever sithence hath dissented from the same, and never remained in her [Anne's] company for any space."

These child-marriages were valid till dissolved by regular suits for divorce, with depositions proving that the children had never consented to them, after their ages of consent,—boys 14; girls 12—had never kissed or loved one another, sent tokens, &c., or been to bed together. The bedding of the infants on the night of the wedding was of no account. John Andrewe, of twenty-three, in 1561, says that

"Ellin Dampart and he were married together under age, this deponent then bying about ten yeres old, and the said Ellin somewhat under eight. . . . beyng asked whether he ever lay with her, he answers, that 'the first night they were married, they lay both in one bed; but two of her sisters lay betwene hym and her; and sins that tyme, he never lay with her.'"

Another child, Elizabeth Ramsbotham, married to an unwilling young boy, John Bridge, to carry out some property transaction, deposes that on the wedding night—

"the said John wold eate no meate at supper; and when it was bed tyme, the said John did wepe to go home. . . . yet nevertheless, bie his fathers intreating, and bie the persuasion of the priest, the said John did comme to bed to this Respondent far in the night; and then lay still till in the morning, in suche sort as this Deponent might take unkindnes with him; for he lay with his backe toward her all night."

Granting the non-consummation of the marriage, divorce, of course, followed. But no doubt most of the child-marriages became real ones; the children were brought up together, and soon lived as husband and wife.

The depositions in the cases of trothplights, affiliations, adulteries, libels, &c., give many interesting details of the life of the time; and if like documents exist in every bishop's registry throughout England, a mass of valuable material lies at hand for the social historian. The suits for tithes and about other Church matters will be useful too; and I trust that the local antiquaries in every cathedral town and county will soon put all these depositions into print.

About child-marriages, Mr. J. P. Earwaker, of Pensarn, near Abergelle, read a paper some eight or ten years ago, which was reported at the time in the *Manchester Guardian*, but did not reach most of us Londoners. He has

since got more material together, and means, when he can find time, to print a subscription half-guinea volume on the subject. My own copies of the 1561-6 Depositions have already gone to press for the Early English Text Society, and will, I hope, be out by Christmas. They go right into the life of their time, and have greatly interested me.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

P.S.—An earlier volume of Depositions, 1544-8, has since been found at Chester; and Mr. Ferguson Irvine is copying from it the best bits, which he will edit for the Early English Text Society too.

THE GOSPEL OF PETER AND DIONYSIUS OF
ALEXANDRIA.

Trinity College, Dublin: Sept. 25, 1893.

I find in a fragment of Dionysius of Alexandria printed in Migne's *Pat. Græc.* x. col. 1599 (from Mai's "Nova Bibliotheca," vi. i. 165), a passage which is not without interest in connexion with the Gospel of Peter, and which, so far as I know, has not been noticed hitherto.

Commenting on Luke xxii. 42 ff., Dionysius thus speaks of the Passion: *ῥαλίσματα, ἐμπύσματα, μάστιγες, θάνατος, καὶ τοῦ θανάτου τὸ ὄψωμα; καὶ τούτων πάντων ἐπιτελουμένων, εὐαγγέλιον καὶ διακρίσει, ὡς περ οὐδὲν πάσχων ἢ ὡς ἡδὴ τεθνεώς· μνημονεύον δὲ τοῦ θανάτου, καὶ ὑπὲρ δύναμιν αὐτὸν ἡδὴ δαμάσαντος, ἀνέκραγε πρὸς τὴν Πατέρα· τί με ἐγκατέλιπες.* This recalls the statement of Pseudo-Peter: *αὐτὸς δὲ ἐλάσων, ὡς μηδὲν πόνον ἔχων*; but it is to be observed that the language of Dionysius is free from the Docetism that seems to underlie the words of the Apocryphal Gospel. And, again, the last two lines suggest that the writer is trying to give an orthodox turn to the perversion of the Fourth Word: *ἡ δύναμις μου, ἡ δύναμις, κατὰ λέξιν με.*

It is in no way improbable, *a priori*, that Dionysius should have been acquainted with the Gospel of Peter, for the "great bishop of Alexandria" was a pupil of Origen, who certainly knew of the book. And Dionysius tells us himself that he was an omnivorous reader, reading heretical no less than orthodox works, in obedience to a Divine vision (*Eus. H. E.* vii. 7).

J. H. BERNARD.

"THE LORD" IN THE GOSPEL OF PETER.

London: Sept. 18, 1893.

In my letter to the ACADEMY of July 29, I expressed the opinion that, however much the Docetæ may have used the Gospel of Peter, the evidence which the fragment presents, especially the great earthquake ensuing when the body of Christ was laid on the ground (v. 21), contradicts the allegation that the Gospel had a strictly Docetic origin. The opinion I advanced is, that the author treated the evangelical history from a quasi-Sabellian point of view, this conclusion agreeing with his designation of Christ as "the Lord," a designation which is especially Pauline, however true it may be that St. Paul's doctrine was not Sabellian. I said, moreover, that the Petrine author, regarding Christ as "the Lord of glory" (*cf.* 1 Cor. ii. 8), may have thought it not unreasonable to modify human characteristics, so that the representation might accord with the exalted dignity of the person spoken of. Thus may be explained what is said of the Lord's tranquillity when nailed to the cross, "as though suffering nothing" (v. 10). There is a curious parallel in Foxe's *Acts and Monuments*, which it may be worth while to quote. Foxe says of the martyr, John Rogers: "The fire was put unto him, and when it had taken hold both upon his legs and shoulders, he, as one feeling no smart, washed his hands in the

flame, as though it had been in cold water." If it be said that the martyrologist magnified the martyr's endurance, this need not at present concern us; it is sufficient that there was no Docetic influence.

I may add that, with regard to the words quoted above from the Gospel of Peter, Harnack seems to doubt whether they have really a Docetic character, though others have strongly asserted it. It may be mentioned, also, that this eminent scholar, while not denying the presence of germs of heresy, altogether rejects the notion that this document was the Gospel of the Docetæ. Dr. Swete, too, says very cautiously: "The teaching of the fragment with regard to the Lord's Death and Resurrection, while open to suspicion, is not absolutely inconsistent with Catholic language."

THOMAS TYLER.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF "DEMIOHNS."

Oxford.

The word "demiohn" is defined in Annandale's *Concise Dictionary* (1892) to be "a glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, inclosed in wicker-work." In Falconer's *Universal Dictionary of the Marine*, first published 1769, an edition of which, published in 1776, is in the Bodleian, we find the following entry: "*Dame-jeanne*, a 'demijan' or large bottle . . . containing about four or five gallons, covered with basket-work, and much used in merchant ships." The new French Dictionary by Hatzfeld and Darmesteter, which is being printed in fascicules, contains the following definition of the word "*dame-jeanne*": "*tres grosse bouteille de verre, de grès, de terre, à large ventre, et à col court, le plus souvent évasée et munie d'anses, pour le transport des liquides.*"

In Hatzfeld and Darmesteter the earliest quotation for the word (spelt *dame-jane*) is dated 1694. I have before me the quotations for "demiohn" sent in by the readers for the New English Dictionary, and I find that the earliest quotation for the word (spelt *demijan*) is the above extract from Falconer. This seems to show that the word came to us as a term used by sailors. The next quotation also smells of the sea; it is dated 1803, and is taken from the *Naval Chronicle*, X., p. 183: "I perceived one of the seamen emptying a *damejean* containing five gallons." No quotation has been sent in for the word in its present English form, "demiohn," earlier than 1842; this being an extract from *American Notes* by Charles Dickens, p. 122, col. 2 (ed. 1850).

Besides the forms of the word already given, I have collected the following, which occur in various languages: Provençal *damojano*, *dama-jano*, *dabajano*, *dehajano* (see Mistral's Dict. Prov., Honnorat, Favre, Boucoiran); Catalan *dama-jana* (see Körting's *Lat. Rom. Wtbch.*, §2386); Spanish *damajuana* (see Roque Barcia); Italian *damiñana*; Arabic *dāmījāna-t* (see Steingass, p. 351).

Two guesses have been hazarded as to the etymology of the word under discussion, one of which is favoured by English etymologists, the other by Romanic scholars. In Taylor's *Words and Places*, A. S. Palmer's *Folk Etymology*, Webster's *International Dictionary*, Annandale's *Concise Dictionary*, and the *Stanford Dictionary*, we are told that "demiohn" and "dame-jeanne" are derived from the Arabic *dāmījāna*, and that the Arabic word is derived from the name of a Persian town *Damaghān* once famous for its glass works. This derivation is not smiled upon by Orientalists. To begin with, there does not appear to be any evidence for the use of the word *dāmījāna* in Arabic before the appearance of the Western forms already cited. The word only occurs in modern Arabic

lexicons, and was probably introduced by sailors from the Western Mediterranean shores (see Yule and Burnell, *s.v.*, where it is stated that the Arabic derivation is doubted by the great scholar Dozy). Secondly, the connexion between an Arabic *dāmījāna* and the Persian place-name *Damaghān* rests on no historical evidence whatever: it is, so far as I can make out, a guess pure and simple.

Most Romanic scholars on the continent are in favour of a Latin derivation. It is thought that the forms *dama-jano* (in Provençal) and *dami-giana* (in Italian) point to a Latin type *dimidiana*, a half measure, see Alart in *Revue des langues romanes*, 2nd ser. vol. v., no. 1, *Romania* VII., p. 342, and Körting, *l.c.*; see also Hatzfeld and Darmesteter, *s.v.* This etymology would do very well, so far as phonetics go, and is not improbable from the point of view of sense-development; but at present it sadly stands in need of historical evidence.

I am writing in the hope that Dr. Chance or Mr. Toynbee or some other scholar who has made the history of French words a special study may be able to supply the missing information. We want a link between the *ampolas de miteja migeira* of Narbonne (thirteenth century), cited in Hatzfeld and the modern Provençal *dama-jano*.

A. L. MAYHEW.

ORIGIN OF BURIAL.

In the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. Grant Allen insists very strongly on the view that the practice of burying the dead arose from the fear of the survivors that, unless the body were well imprisoned in the earth, the spirit or ghost would be free to roam about and vex them. He holds that even in neolithic man this superstitious dread prevailed. Surely, this is going too far. We know next to nothing about neolithic man—certainly not enough to credit him with powers of imagination. But we may safely assume that he possessed the organs of sight and smell. And as both of these organs would quickly be offended by the results of death, what could be more natural than that he should resort to the simplest possible mode of getting rid of the offensive object? Animals lower in the order of creation than neolithic man are acquainted with the purifying properties of earth and use their knowledge: man has the knowledge, but has often allowed superstition and sentiment to interfere with its practice.

C. J. R.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 1, 4 p.m. South Place Institute: "The Need and Value of Technical Education," by Mr. C. T. Millie.
TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 8 p.m. London Institution: "The Principles of Commercial Geography applied to the British Empire," by Dr. H. B. Mill.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 8 p.m. Elizabethan: "John Stow and Elizabethan London," by Mr. F. Rogers.

SCIENCE.

CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

Flora of South-West Surrey. By S. T. Dunn. (West, Newman & Co.) It is always dangerous to say that we know all the flowers or all the insects of even a small piece of ground; but, if there be any county whose flora is approximately known, it must surely be one of those which, lying close to London, are easy to visit at all seasons. The recent discovery of *Ilcebrum verticillatum* in Berkshire is a warning against over-confidence; but certainly Surrey ought not to contain much in the way of wild flowers which has not already been recorded. Of course its list may be increased by an accident any day. Kew Gardens may contribute another escape like *Galinsaga parviflora*. The railway-traffic,

which makes it always worth a botanist's while to look about a station, may bring in packing or otherwise some obscure and hardy little weed like *Erigeron Canadense*. But the real natives, and even the real denizens, must be pretty well known by this time. To such of them as grow in South-Western Surrey (about Leatherhead, Dorking, Guildford, Godalming, Farnham, and Haslemere) Mr. Dunn furnishes an excellent and portable guide. His book will do no harm, for it betrays no dangerous secrets; but it is to be welcomed as registering important facts, and as facilitating a healthy amusement. The last Surrey Flora was that published by Brewer in 1863, and several of the plants which he recorded (as *Damasonium* and *Limosella*) are now gone or hard to find. Until Mr. Beeby's long promised Flora of the whole county appears, Mr. Dunn's list is therefore our newest and safest source of information. We notice that he does not confirm a story which was set about last year of the existence of blue primroses in Surrey. On the other hand, we think he might have mentioned the curious blue form of *Anemone nemorosa*. No one of the ordinary handbooks of the British Flora, except Mr. Grindon's, has yet noticed this variety, but there is plenty of it to be found near Dorking. We do not always quite understand from Mr. Dunn's way of stating his facts whether a plant has been found in South-West Surrey or only in adjacent districts. For instance, *Pulicaria vulgaris*:—"Moist situations, M.-H. and W.-Sx., rare." Does this mean that the Small Fleabane is found in moist situations in Surrey or only in Mid-Hants and West Sussex? We have seen it (on clay?) near Dorking. A like doubt occurs to us about *Centaurea solstitialis*, which appeared as a casual on the slope of the Denbies Hill in 1889. We should like to mention as extra localities for the following plants, coming within our own observation: *Acorus calamus* and *Tragopogon pratensis*, Bury Hill pond; *Ajuga chamaepitys* and *Nepeta cataria*, Box Hill.

Parts V. and VI. of the revised edition of Johnson's *Gardener's Dictionary* (Bell), running from *Inga* to *Pleopeltis*, contain, as it so falls out, an unusual amount of useful information upon vegetables and fruit. The Kitchen Garden has an article to itself; and then follow in their due turns stores of knowledge about Kidney Beans and Manures, Melons and Mice, Mulberries and Mushrooms (this last a specially good and practical guide), Netting and Orchards. The letter P starts appetisingly with Pea, and Peach, and Pear, and Pineapple. In short, a study of the Dictionary makes one long to be a gardener, and feel able to be a successful gardener. The more flowery side of the work comes out in the directions given under Iris, Lily, Orchid, Pelargonium, &c.; and the scientific principles on which all gardening must rest, if it is to be more than rule of thumb, have their turn in the articles on Leaves, and Mixture of Soils. Is it true, by the way, that the ordinary *Lilium pyrenaicum* has dark orange flowers? Surely it has them pale yellow with black dots. Under the head Labels, it would have been well to give an idea of the comparative cost of the different systems of ticketing plants. Labels have been stolen by birds before now, and one would rather not contribute too largely to the household stores of a magpie. Even if we are allowed to keep our own labels, we should like to know beforehand what it will cost to introduce them. But, on the whole, there is no doubt that this Dictionary will be indispensable alike to the amateur and to the professional gardener.

Modern Microscopy. By M. J. Cross and M. J. Cole. (Baillière, Tindall & Cox.) This little treatise is described on the title-page as a "handbook for beginners"; and it well

deserves its title. It is divided into two parts, one of which has been written by each of the authors: (1) The Microscope, and Instructions for its use; and (2) Microscope Objects, how prepared and mounted. The descriptions are clear and succinct, and the work is well illustrated. The beginner in microscopic work could not have a more useful guide.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LYGDAMIS THE KIMMERIAN.

Oxford: Sept. 23, 1893.

In the last volume of the *Journal Asiatique* Mr. Strong has published an historically important text of the Assyrian king, Assur-bani-pal. In it Assur-bani-pal tells us that Merodach had assisted him in overthrowing "Tuktamme, king of the people of the Manda," whom he further calls "the offspring of Tiamat," an expression equivalent to our "limb of Satan." We may form from it some idea of the damage which the Manda chieftain had inflicted on Assyria. Assur-bani-pal adds that he had also overthrown Sanda-ksatru, the son of Tuktamme.

Tuktamme is, I believe, the Lygdamis of Strabo (i. 3, 16), who, according to the Greek geographer, was the leader of the Kimmerian hordes who sacked Sardes, though Lygdamis himself died in Kilikia on the Assyrian frontier. Tuktamme, or Dugtamme, as it may also be transcribed, would very naturally be transformed into the Greek name of Lygdamis. The connexion of Tuktamme with Kilikia, moreover, is indicated by the name of his son Sanda-ksatru, as Ed. Meyer has shown that Sanda or Sandon was a Kilikian god.

The formation of the name of Sanda-ksatru is interesting, since, like Arta-ksatru or Artaxerxes, it must be of Persian origin. The Kimmerian chieftain Teuspa, who is called a Manda by Esar-haddon, also bears a name which seems to be the Persian Teispa. Teuspa was defeated by Esar-haddon, and it is probable that he was the immediate predecessor of Tuktamme.

However that may be, light is at last thrown on the nationality of Astyages, who is called a king of the Manda or "nomads" in the Babylonian texts; and it would therefore appear that Herodotus in his account of Media has confused the Kimmerians with the Skyths. If the evidence of the proper names can be trusted, the Kimmerian Manda will have been of Iranian descent.

Some years ago I published in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Biblical Archaeology an inscription on the handle of a sceptre or some similar object which was found in Kappadokia. The inscription is written in the characters of the Amardian syllabary, which was used in the country immediately adjoining Media, and reads "Kuaruvan the Mandhuvian King." Though Mandhu was the name of an Armenian city, it is possible that in Mandhuvas or "Mandhuvian" we have a form of Manda.

A. H. SAYCE.

SCIENCE NOTES.

IPSWICH has been chosen as the place of meeting of the British Association in 1895. As already announced, next year's meeting will be held at Oxford, with the Marquis of Salisbury as president; and the date has been fixed for the second week in August, more than a month earlier than this year. It has also been decided to form a new section of physiology, under the letter I; while the name of biology will still be retained, at least for the present, for section D. The total number of members, associates, &c., attending the recent meeting at Nottingham was 1661, as compared with 2070 at Edinburgh last year.

THE following is the list of grants, made by the general committee of the British Association, the total amount being £705:—*Mathematics and Physics*.—Prof. Carey Foster, electrical standards, £25; Mr. G. J. Symons, photographs of meteorological phenomena (renewed), £10; Lord Rayleigh, tables of mathematical functions, £15; Sir G. G. Stokes, recording the direct intensity of solar radiation, £15; Prof. O. J. Lodge, national physical laboratory, £5. *Chemistry and Mineralogy*.—Sir H. Roscoe, wave-length tables of the spectra of the elements (renewed), £10; Prof. Roberts-Austen, analysis of iron and steel (renewed) £15; Prof. T. E. Thorpe, action of light upon dyed colours, £5. *Geology*.—Prof. E. Hull, erratic blocks, £15; the Rev. T. Wiltshire, fossil Phyllopoda, £5; Prof. J. Geikie, photographs of geological interest (renewed), £10; Mr. J. Horne, shell-bearing deposits at Clava, Chapel-hall, &c., £20; Dr. R. H. Traquair, eurypterids of the Pentland Hills, £5; Mr. H. B. Woodward, new sections of Stonesfield slate, £25; Mr. G. J. Symons, observations on earth tremors, £50; Mr. R. H. Tiddeman, exploration of Calf Hole Cave, £5. *Biology*.—Dr. P. L. Selater, table at the Naples Zoological Station, £100; Prof. E. R. Lankester, table at the Plymouth Biological Laboratory (renewed), £15; Prof. A. Newton, zoology of Sandwich Islands, £100; Prof. W. A. Herdman, zoology of the Irish Sea, £40; Prof. A. Schäfer, structure and function of the mammalian heart, £10. *Geography*.—Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, climatology and hydrography of Tropical Africa, £10; Mr. C. R. Markham, observations in South Georgia, £50; Mr. H. Seebohm, exploration in Arabia, £30. *Economic Science and Statistics*.—Prof. W. Cunningham, methods of economic training, £10. *Anthropology*.—Sir W. H. Flower, anthropometric laboratory statistics, £5; Mr. E. W. Brabrook, ethnographical survey of United Kingdom, £10; Dr. R. Munro, the lake village at Glastonbury, £40; Prof. J. Cleland, anthropometrical measurements in schools, £5; Sir D. Galton, mental and physical condition of children, £20; Dr. J. G. Garson, corresponding societies, £25.

THE Royal Geographical Society has made arrangements for a course of twelve lectures on "The Principles of Commercial Geography applied to the British Empire," at the London Institution, by Dr. H. R. Mill, librarian to the society. The lectures will be delivered on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., beginning on October 3; and they will be illustrated throughout with the oxy-hydrogen lantern. Admission to the opening lecture will be free. A second series of lectures, on "The Relations between History and Geography," will be given early next year by Mr. H. J. Mackinder.

MESSRS. METHUEN & Co. will shortly add to their University Extension Series an elementary text-book of *Modern Physical Astronomy*, by Mr. R. A. Gregory. It will deal chiefly with the results that have been obtained by means of the telescope, and its two most indispensable adjuncts—the spectroscope and the photographic camera.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

WE understand that Mr. C. H. Tawney has been appointed to the post of librarian at the India Office, vacant by the retirement of Dr. R. Rost. Mr. Tawney was in his day senior classic at Cambridge, and has served for nearly thirty years in India in the education department. For a long time he was principal of the Presidency College at Calcutta, and also registrar of the Calcutta University. As an orientalist he is known for his translations of the Katha Sarit Sagara, which was published in the "Bibliotheca Indica" series of the

Asiatic Society of Bengal; and of a Sanskrit drama, entitled "Uttara Rama Charita." Dr. Rost's retirement is caused by the regulation which deprives this country of the services of its public officials at a certain arbitrary age. He will carry with him into private life the cordial good wishes of the entire body of oriental scholars—in England, in Germany, in France, and in India; for there is none who has not at some time received from him the most valued assistance and the greatest courtesy. This constant readiness to help others is indeed the chief reason why his own name appears on the title-page of so few books, except as editor. He has preferred to be known as an "honest broker" between the orientalists of all countries, who have never questioned either his competence to appraise their special labours or his conscientious impartiality. He has been librarian at the India Office since 1869, and was nominated C.I.E. on New Year's Day, 1888.

THE first number of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* for 1893 contains an interesting article by Mr. G. A. Grierson on "The Early Study of Indian Vernaculars in Europe," which is mainly based upon researches in the Vatican Library. From the correspondence of La Croze, librarian at Berlin in the early part of the eighteenth century, he shows how the first attempt to decipher the Devanagari character was made through Tibetan, by means of a printed book brought from China in 1727; while a knowledge of the languages themselves were derived from the missionaries, Ziegenbalg and Schultz, in Southern India. An account is given of Fritz's "Orientalisch Sprachmeister" (Leipzig, 1748), which contains translations of the Lord's Prayer into about two hundred languages; and of an "Alphabetum Brammhanicum" (Rome, 1771), which is the first book printed in Europe from Devanagari types.

FINE ART.

The Great Palace of Constantinople. By the late Dr. A. G. Paspates. Translated from the Greek by William Metcalfe. (Alexander Gardner.)

It appears strange that, though the Great Palace at Constantinople was the central point of the Byzantine Empire, and the focus of the diplomacy of Eastern Europe and Western Asia during the Middle Ages, and at times the scene of highly dramatic occurrences, yet for several centuries all knowledge of its site should have been lost. The explanation of this remarkable oblivion is to be found in the neglect with which it was treated during the two centuries preceding the Turkish conquest. After the recapture of the city from the Latins, for various reasons the emperors of the family of the Palaeologi transferred their court to the palace of Blachernae, in the angle formed by the land-wall of Constantinople and the Golden Horn; and, owing to the constantly increasing poverty of the empire, the older and more famous residence came to be deserted. Buonellmonti, who visited Constantinople in 1422, speaks of the buildings in the neighbourhood of the Church of St. Sophia as being in a state of shocking desolation; and Gyllius, who resided there for a long time in the following century, says that nothing was left of the ancient palace. After the fall of the city, the Ottoman conquerors destroyed what remained of the old buildings in order to make room for their Mahometan subjects,

and used the materials for the construction of mosques and other edifices. Meanwhile, the Greek inhabitants had lost whatever traditions existed respecting the abode of their former rulers. When interest in these sites awakened afresh in Western Europe, the only evidence available was such as could be drawn from Byzantine writers; and if authors of such eminence as Du Cange and Banduri missed the mark in attempting to describe them, we should remember that the works of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, which throw far more light on the subject than any others, were not yet published in their time. The view which gradually prevailed was, that the palace and its precincts corresponded to the modern Seraglio and its gardens, occupying the whole area between St. Sophia and the entrance of the Bosphorus, and being enclosed on the land side by the existing wall, which runs across from sea to sea. The tradition thus formed was at last broken by M. Labarte, who in his very acute book, *Le Palais Imperial de Constantinople* (Paris, 1864), pointed out the strong objections to this opinion, and argued that the palace must have stood between the church of St. Sophia and the Hippodrome on the one side, and the Sea of Marmora on the other. He also maintained that the walls of the Serai were of comparatively late erection. This view was based on a careful study of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, and at the time when he wrote there did not seem to be any probability that its truth or falsehood would be tested by excavation. But the opportunity was not long in coming. In 1870 the railway which now connects Constantinople with Belgrade was commenced; and since it started from the shore at the entrance of the Golden Horn and, passing the Seraglio Point, followed the inner side of the city walls along the Sea of Marmora, numerous buildings were demolished, and sites were revealed which had not been accessible before.

It is the merit of the present work that it is based, not only on a careful examination of the authorities on the subject, but also on the evidence that has been brought to light in this manner. By the study of this the author believes that he can determine the limits of the palace area. Near the sea on the eastern side of the city, at no great distance from the Seraglio Point, an ancient wall of massive masonry was found, and, following up the hill for a long distance from this in the direction of St. Sophia, were the foundations of another wall, which supported constructions of later date. Again, in the same line with this wall, but to the south of St. Sophia, and between the site of the ancient Hippodrome (now the Atmeidan) and the sea, there are fragments of similar walls; and close to the sea below these was found a double wall with an arched passage, corresponding to the "Covered Way" or "Gallery of Marcian," and in its neighbourhood a Byzantine gateway, which should be that called Kareia, or the "Gate of the Emperors." If we suppose the wall, the existing portions of which have now been described, to have been continuous, it would represent, according to Dr. Paspates, "the true boundaries of the ancient Byzantine

Akropolis, within which were reared the palaces of our emperors, and the many churches made famous by them." The line of this wall would cut through the wall of the Serai at right angles; and, consequently, he is brought to the conclusion, at which, as we have said, M. Labarte had arrived from studying the authorities, that the latter of these two walls could not have been in existence at the time when the Great Palace formed the imperial residence, and that the Seraglio Point, and the ground between it and St. Sophia, were not included within its precincts. He would refer the erection of this wall to the time of the recapture of Constantinople by the Palaeologi, and he adduces various arguments to show that it could not have been of earlier date. The most cogent of these turns on the position of the Hospital of St. Sampson, which is said by the historians to have been between the churches of St. Irene and St. Sophia, whereas at the present day the Serai wall interposes between those two edifices, and in such a way that there would be no space for an additional building. From the description of other occurrences, he also proves that in the time of the Comneni there were streets leading from the eastern part of the peninsula to St. Sophia, and that these could not have been included within the palace area; and also that the neighbouring shore towards the entrance of the Golden Horn was occupied by the Genoese colony, until they were removed by Michael Palaeologus to Galata, on the opposite coast.

After thus investigating the position of the Great Palace, Dr. Paspates proceeds to determine the situation of the edifices that were comprised within its circuit. In this investigation the most important information is to be obtained from Constantine Porphyrogenitus, because of the minute instructions which he gives in his *De Caeremoniis* as to the places that were to be traversed, and the buildings that were to be visited, by the state functionaries on various occasions; and this can be largely supplemented by the accounts of events enacted within the palace, which are described by the historians. Great care, however, is required in distinguishing from one another places which were called by the same name, and have, consequently, been a source of confusion. The author's treatment of this part of his subject is an excellent specimen of argument, at once elaborate and judicious, from the comparison of facts drawn from a great variety of sources; and it is certainly in favour of his conclusions, that his views of the position of the various buildings, though independently arrived at, hang so well together. One modern name, that of the Arista-street (Arista Sokaghi), which has no significance in Turkish, may, perhaps, as he thinks, mark the site of the chamber called the Aristerion, and, in a few instances, some partial help towards identification is lent by ruins still remaining; but all inquiry on the spot is difficult owing to this quarter being occupied by a poor Turkish population. If ever the time comes when extensive excavations can be undertaken there, the data which are brought together in this volume will be very serviceable; but, until then, an element

of conjecture must remain. One interesting place, however, which was discovered during the construction of the railway, remains to be mentioned—the palace and harbour of Bucoleon, the latter of which served for a place of embarkation for the emperors, and of escape in case of need, because the imperial barges were stationed there. The position of this palace was just within the sea-wall to the north-east of St. Sophia; and the excavations which took place there—for the line of railway ran directly through it—revealed the massive vaults on which it was built. "Within these lay in shapeless heaps, as if cast down by an earthquake, fragments of marble columns, bases, capitals, and lovely cornices with sculptured heads of oxen and lions." Before these vaults were removed, Dr. Paspates succeeded in obtaining the dimensions of the building, which were 219 ft. in length by 55 ft. in breadth—a proof of the smallness of these Byzantine palaces. The harbour was a small artificial inlet, and its site is now covered with gardens, trees, and a pond. "After the capture, the Turks blocked up the entrance, and now every vestige of the stone wharves and imperial jetties has perished."

In conclusion, our best thanks are due to the translator, Mr. Metcalfe, for rendering easily accessible to English readers a work which is of the highest value to students of Byzantine history.

H. F. TOZER.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

The exhibition of the Arts and Crafts Society will open next week, in the New Gallery.

THE latest gift of Mr. Augustus W. Franks to the British Museum is a choice series of oriental wall-tiles, the result of many years' collection. It will shortly be on view in the Ceramic Gallery.

THE "Art Annual," or Christmas number of the *Art Journal* for 1893, to be published with the November magazines, will be the *Life and Work of W. Holman Hunt*. The text is written by Archdeacon Farrar and Mrs. Maynell. Among the illustrations will be a line engraving of "Christ in the Temple," and photographs of "The Light of the World" and "The Shadow of Death."

MESSRS. SEELEY & Co. announce a volume entitled *Some Minor English Arts*: Pottery, Book-binding, Wooden Effigies, Enamel, and Pressed Horn. It is written by Prof. A. H. Church, Mr. W. Y. Fletcher, Mr. Albert Hartshorne, Mr. J. Starkie Gardner, and Mr. J. R. Read; and it will be illustrated with coloured plates and many engravings.

THE British Institution scholarship in sculpture for this year has been awarded to Mr. Sidney Physick, who is already a silver medalist and Landseer scholar of the Royal Academy.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Albert Moore, the younger brother of Mr. Henry Moore, who, within his own limited range, was a draughtsman and colourist of the very first order. Critics and the general public have long agreed to admire his exquisite pictures of Greek girls, in light-hued draperies, posed in front of harmonious backgrounds; and we understand that examples of his work are in special demand in America. But, though he had reached the age of fifty-two, the Royal Academy never thought fit to admit Albert Moore even to its outer circle.

MUSIC.

SAINT-SÆENS' "SAMSON ET DALILA."

SOME years ago Sir J. Barnby gave two performances of Wagner's "Parsifal" at the Albert Hall as an oratorio; and though, no doubt, those of the audience who had heard the work at Baireuth could enjoy a retrospective pleasure, the music produced but little effect on the general public, and no attempt was made to repeat the experiment. If a composer is merely a music-maker, it matters, perhaps, little under what form his music is presented; but no work seriously designed as opera can be successful as oratorio. M. Saint-Sæens, the eminent French composer, in his Biblical opera "Samson et Dalila," kept the stage well in view; and though, perhaps, the chorus "Dieu d'Israel" of the first act, and the chorus of Hebrew Captives in the third act, may suffer but little apart from their surroundings, the same cannot be said of the rest of the music.

No doubt the intention in giving the work on Monday at the Promenade Concerts, Covent Garden, was a good one. An opera based on a Biblical subject is not allowed to be produced on the stage in England, and Mr. Farley Sinkins probably felt it a pity that a clever and characteristic work should remain in oblivion. With this feeling we heartily concur. Among modern French composers, M. Saint-Sæens holds a distinguished place; and his opera "Samson et Dalila," which has been heard in France, Germany, and Italy, enjoys considerable and well deserved reputation. Popular opinion in this country is against operas based on Biblical subjects. There are certain operas, such as Goldmark's "Reine de Saba" or the one under

notice, to which, perhaps, no exception would be taken, but on principle all are condemned; for the line once broken through, it would seem impossible to say to composers: "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." And yet, surely it would be well in this matter to grant a little more liberty. Public opinion would soon make itself felt, if care were not taken to keep within wise limits. On the continent, the liberty granted does not lead to abuse. If some of the old Bible stories could be vivified by stage action and scenery, and intensified by fine music, a more serious—one might even say more religious—impression would be made than is the case when Bible words are used by composers merely as a peg on which to hang their thoughts—as is sometimes done for a degree exercise, or a new work for a choral society. Handel was in earnest when he wrote his "Messiah," but one cannot say that of all his oratorios. There may be certain practical difficulties in the way of Biblical operas, and these should be frankly acknowledged. But the artificial distinction between secular and sacred musical art in this country should be considered, criticised, and condemned.

Mr. Sinkins must be praised for his enterprise in undertaking to produce M. Saint-Sæens' work, but we think that he showed zeal rather than discretion. Owing to some misunderstanding, the vocalists announced to sing the rôles of Sampson and Dalila were not forthcoming, and, at the "eleventh hour" the services of two others, Miss Edith Miller and Mr. Bernard Lane, were secured. They struggled bravely through their parts, but more cannot be said. M. Eugene Oudin was effective as the High Priest, and Mr. Magrath deserves favourable mention. The chorus was not efficient. Mr. F. H. Cowen, as conductor,

made the best of bad circumstances. Mr. Sinkins did not wish to "break faith with the public," but how about the composer?

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE THEORY OF MUSICAL EXPRESSION.

Melton, Woodbridge: Sept. 16, 1893.

In glancing through the first number of the English edition of Dr. Hugo Riemann's Dictionary of Music, just published by Augener, I notice that the whole credit of first formulating a theory of musical expression is apparently given to the editor. The following occurs under "Agogics":—

"This term relates to the small modifications of tempo (also called tempo rubato) which are necessary to genuine expression. The editor of this dictionary made a first attempt in his *Musikalische Dynamik und Agogik* (1884) to establish a systematic theory of expressive performance, &c."

Surely a prior (if not the first) attempt at a theory of expression (and on precisely the lines laid down in this article) was made by Mathis Lussy in his *Traité de l'expression Musicale* (Heugel & Cie), the fourth edition of which bears the date 1882. It is curious how such a statement can have crept into this dictionary, seeing that Lussy's book has been translated into English, and forms one of a well-known series of manuals, and also that Dr. Hugo Riemann himself wrote of it as follows:—

"Sans doute il faut chercher et formuler des règles de l'expression, surtout de l'accentuation musicale. Je n'hésite point à vous accorder le prix d'une très ingénieuse et scientifique solution du problème en question. C'est donc de nouveau aux Français que nous devons l'impulsion à cultiver une nouvelle branche de la science musicale."

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